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U. S. Takes Over Control Of All Transport by Air; Planes Must Obey Orders

Regular Schedules Will Be Directed From Seven Stations

Commercial Lines Get Right of Way

Private and Military Ships Will Not Be Allowed To Use Runways at Will

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14—American commercial aviation takes a long step out of its vigorous but disorganized infancy into regulated maturity with assumption during the past week of rigid federal control over airway traffic.

Three experimental traffic control stations—at Newark, N. J., Chicago and Cleveland—have been taken over permanently by the bureau of air commerce, and five more stations will soon be placed in operation—at Washington, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

From these points planes on established airways will be as closely controlled as railroad trains. There will be invisible "blocks." Each plane will be kept within its two-dimensional "block"—position and altitude—until told that the next is clear. They will be brought into airports at regular intervals.

Runways Kept Clear

Most important of all—private and military planes will be permitted on the regular airways only under rigid regulations to prevent their interference with commercial transportation.

This development, resulting from the steady increase in air transportation, serves to emphasize the end of the period of what might be called nonchalant "rugged individualism" on the airways. The days when a flier could, and often did, assume that he alone was in the air are gone. Hundreds of planes a day shuttle back and forth through the air. The danger of collision in the absence of regulation has become very real. The time has come for dividing up the air levels and keeping the roaring planes moving according to a planned schedule.

Like Train Dispatchers

The problem has become particularly acute since the development of "blind" instrument flying at night or in fog. The scheduled transports bore through the clouds as steadily as a railroad train on its track. To make sure that equal safety accompanies them, the position of each plane must be known at all times on the ground and the operations of each controlled to keep them far enough apart.

The new traffic control stations are like the dispatcher's office of a railroad. On a great table both the position and altitude of every plane approaching or leaving the airport is charted minute by minute. From time to time the planes fly over check points. In an emergency one can be directed to circle around a check point until the "track" ahead is clear. Unseen fingers move them about through the air or hold them in one position until one by one they can be brought safely in to land.

Old System Not Authoritative

Until now the airlines themselves have maintained the traffic control stations at Newark, Chicago and Cleveland. But it was a co-operative arrangement and lacked the authority of the Federal Government. And there was provision only at those three terminals. The new system starts out with these terminal controls and will build them eventually into a system which will regulate every mile of airways throughout the entire country. Planes will be controlled not only when arriving or departing from an airport, but throughout their entire journey.

One of the most important preliminaries has been to clear the air of irresponsible private or military fliers. There have been several instances in recent months when a passenger transport has come within a matter of feet from some army or navy plane out practicing "blind" flying. The military plane did not have to report its presence on the airway. It knew no law but its own convenience. Fortunately there was no accident, but the margin of safety was sufficiently close on several occasions to bring drastic reform.

New Rules of Flight

Under new regulations which go into force in the near future, private and military planes must report their presence on the airways. If they are not equipped with radio, they must keep at least 25 miles off the beaten track except in perfect weather conditions.

If equipped with radio and "blind" flying instruments they must first secure authorization to fly the airways and must then report their position and intentions as regularly as a commercial plane. Army and

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Wide World

On Time

Spain Arrests 135 Fascists To Halt New Crisis

MADRID, July 14 (AP)—Speedy solution by forceful action, including arrest of 135 Fascists, was sought today in the kidnap-slaying of José Calvo Sotelo, Monarchist leader.

Authorities ordered formation of an emergency court to investigate the fatal shooting of Señor Calvo yesterday after he was taken from his home by men, some dressed as assault guards and others in civilian clothes.

An official statement of the Government's position in the case was issued by Enrique Ramos, Minister of Finance. It said in part:

"The Government is conscious of the seriousness of the situation and hopes serenity of all Spaniards will prevail. The Government has taken necessary precautions to prevent reaction. . . .

"All public meetings and demonstrations have been suspended.

"One hundred and thirty-five Fascists were arrested. There has been some shooting in Cibeles Square but no victims.

"The man who led the assault guards who kidnaped Calvo was dressed in civilian clothes, but he was neither a civil guard nor an assault guard.

"Suspension of Cortes is considered a wise measure."

Open-Straits Policy Shows Soviet Power

Only When It Was Strongest Has Russia Insisted on Free Passage

Powers Surprised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—That Soviet Russia is following, in some respects, the familiar patterns of pre-war Russia in foreign policy, is demonstrated by the Soviet insistence upon unlimited passage of Soviet warships to and from the Black Sea through the Dardanelles Straits. This position was clearly outlined at the Montreux conference.

Louis Fischer, a writer very friendly to the Soviets, wrote in 1930:

"A summary of the pre-war history of the Straits demonstrates . . . that Russia desired closed Straits when she was weak, and at such periods sought the support of Turkey, but set her heart on open Straits for herself and did not hesitate to antagonize Turkey when she was more conscious of her power."

Sharp Contrast

The sharp contrast between the Soviet positions at the Lausanne and Montreux conferences provides an interesting commentary upon this summary. In 1922, when the Lausanne conference met, Soviet Russia was very weak, and her Foreign Commissar, G. V. Chicherin, made vigorous attempts to close the Straits to warships. He opposed demilitarization of the Straits, even more persistently than Turkish representatives did, and expressed the Soviet view that the "Dardanelles and the Bosphorus must be permanently closed, both in peace and in war, to warships, armed vessels and military aircraft of all countries except Turkey."

At the Montreux conference the Soviet Foreign Commissar, Maxim Litvinoff, agreed with his predecessor only in the right of Turkey to fortify the Straits. But he insisted that the fortified Straits should be opened to the unlimited passage of Soviet warships, without regard to size.

Russia Strong Again

Thus the familiar patterns of prewar Russian policy reappear. When Soviet Russia was weak, in 1922, she sought closed Straits and vigorously supported Turkish interests. When Soviet Russia feels strong, in 1936, she demands open Straits for her own warships and "does not hesitate to antagonize Turkey," in Mr. Fischer's words.

The Soviet press openly accuses Turkey of "yielding to pressure from enemies of the Soviet Union," and of "failing to show that friendliness toward the Soviet Union which might have been expected from previous harmonious relationships."

Impartial observers will agree, as the Soviet press points out, that the Soviet Union is in a stronger position in 1936 than it was in 1922, even if they do not accept the assertion of the newspaper Pravda that in this period the "Soviet Union has become the strongest world power—

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

U. S. Faces No Famine Threat, Secretary Wallace Announces; Sees No Excuse for Price Rise

Tugwell Plans Plane Survey of Drought Region as Government Speeds Aid to Farmers; Hundreds of Families Leave Homes in Northwest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14 — Assurance was offered to the nation last night by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, that there would be no famine and a minimum of distress as a result of the present drought.

"I would like to say here by way of reassurance that there is no likelihood now of anything approaching a national food shortage," Mr. Wallace declared, in a nationwide radio address, as he enumerated the moves made by the Federal Government to cushion the disaster's effects.

Other Developments

Other developments in the drought picture during the last 24 hours were:

Designation of 49 more counties in Georgia, Missouri and South Dakota as "emergency drought counties," bringing the total to 385 in 12 states.

The decision of Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, resettlement administrator, to leave by plane tonight for Bismarck, N. D., to personally supervise the drawing up of plans for rebuilding the soil in a large area of the dust bowl.

A report of voluntary desertion of drought-burned farms by thousands of families in the Dakotas, brought back to the capital by Joseph L. Dailey and W. W. Alexander, assistant resettlement administrators.

A ten-fold increase in the resettlement administration's direct dole fund to be distributed among farmers in the hardest-hit areas.

Discussion by the interdepartmental drought committee of a cattle-purchase program.

Allocation by President Roosevelt of $3,000,000 to the Works Progress Administration to create employment chiefly in the drought areas.

Speaking from Colorado Springs, Colo., where he is making a stopover on his tour of the drought area, Secretary Wallace told the country that "we are much better supplied with feed for livestock than we were in 1934. There is ample supply of vegetables and other foods. Then, too, there is no panicky feeling like that which appeared two years ago, as the great drought settled down."

Attacks "Alarmists"

"Alarmists and propagandists" who try "for their own purposes" to scare the consumer from time to time about food scarcity, were attacked by Mr. Wallace. "There is not now or never has been since the time of railroads a really serious shortage of food in the United States so far as the consumers are concerned," he declared.

"There is no excuse for substantial increases in food prices now. The persons who are using the drought as an excuse to increase

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Military Display Keeps Paris Calm For Bastille Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 14 — Split more sharply than ever into two hostile camps, France nevertheless celebrated Bastille Day in an atmosphere of intense calm.

More than 10,000 special police and Mobile Guards, the latter armed with rifles, kept order at the two principal ceremonies in Paris: the military review in the morning and the popular parade in the afternoon. This imposing display of military force, strategically scattered through the center of the capital, discouraged clashes which several times seemed imminent as rival groups, saluting with clenched fists or outstretched palms, attempted to shout each other down.

Compared With 1789

Comparing today's fete with the uprising which brought about the fall of the Bastille and opened the revolutionary period in 1789, the French press of the Left calls for unity of Republicans against the "new Bastilles' of Fascism and abusive capitalism. Some papers of the Right also draw a comparison between the present Popular Front regime and the revolutionary epoch, and conclude with a plea for a single united France, more than ever necessary in the face of what is termed the growing danger from abroad.

Gen. Maxime Weygand, former French generalissimo, whom many believe would again take command in the event of war, publishes an appeal for the "union of all Frenchmen for defense of the fatherland."

Wants End of Strife

Charging that Germany has not abandoned its plans of attack against France. General Weygand calls for an end of partisan strife and for a rallying around the tri-color flag before it is too late.

At the same time, however, fuel has been added to the conflict in France by official statements to the effect that many French banks are advising their clients not to subscribe to the loan launched last week, on which the fate of the Popular Front Government largely depends. Denouncing this opposition by the banks, Paul Faure, Socialist Minister of State, threatens them with the nationalization of all credit if they do not mend their ways.

'Hunger Marchers' Jeer at $45,000,000 Pennsylvania Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., July 14—Amid jeers and boos by hundreds of "hunger marchers," the Pennsylvania General Assembly, after an all-night session, reached a compromise agreement on unemployment relief funds early today, agreeing to appropriate $45,000,000 for jobless aid until the end of January.

The agreement breaks a deadlock that existed between the upper and lower Houses and between Gov. George H. Earle and the Republican-controlled Senate since the Legislature met in extraordinary session on May 4. The Governor's first estimate placed the relief needs of the State at $71,000,000, but he later revised them downward to $55,000,000. Thus the appropriation voted is $10,000,000 under the Governor's lowest estimate.

Disorder in Galleries

Disorder in the galleries marked the Legislature's action after the "marchers" had staged a demonstration on the steps of the Capitol last night. They occupied every available seat reserved for spectators in the Capitol Building, and shouted down derisively on the lawmakers. Meanwhile, banners were displayed outside the building bearing such signs as "fight or starve," "tax the rich and feed the poor," and "stop playing politics with human misery." Many women were among the demonstrators, who demanded a relief fund of $100,000,000.

After adjournment, Mayor S. Davis Wilson of Philadelphia addressed the marchers from the floor of the Senate, telling them that $3,000,000 would be made available today for immediate relief.

Revenue Measures

State Senator John J. McClure, chairman of the Finance Committee of the upper house, issued a statement saying his committee had reported out revenue-raising measures estimated to bring in $36,000,000. It had been agreed in committee that other revenue bills would be recommended, he said, to provide the money to meet the additional $9,000,000 required to take care of the $45,000,000 appropriation.

Funds will be allocated to the Pennsylvania Emergency Relief Board monthly, he added.

Lieut. Gov. Thomas Kennedy, who also is secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, addressed the marchers, strongly defending Governor Earle's relief policy. It will be recalled that Mr. Kennedy, speaking at the mass meeting of steel workers in Homestead, Penna., on July 5, pledged the State to take care of any steel worker thrown out of employment as a result of the unionization drive in that industry, and that Governor Earle the following day officially confirmed this pledge.

Kennedy Gives Pledge

Assurance that the state emergency relief board was determined not only to maintain the standard of relief, but to increase it whenever and wherever possible was voiced by Mr. Kennedy.

The situation as it concerns relief and the legislative deadlock that stopped relief payments to the needy for a week also was responsible for a sharp exchange between Governor Earle and Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the board of the National Steel Corporation. Mr. Weir, in a message to Governor Earle today, rebuked him for sending identical messages to him, Joseph N. Pew Jr., Joseph R. Grundy, one-time United States Senator, and Andrew W. Mellon charging them with being "economic Royalists" and demanding that they "release" their "puppets" in the State Senate and thereby end the deadlock.

Heads Teachers

Orville C. Pratt

Superintendent of Schools in Spokane, Wash., and New President of the National Education Association

Democracy Fixed As Aim of School By New NEA Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—Orville C. Pratt, new president of the National Education Association, is a man of quiet action. For 20 years he has guided the schools of Spokane as superintendent. He is a man of keen insight into the problems of teachers and children. He is an authority on school administration and has written extensively for educational periodicals on the subject.

Recently a well-known professor sought to sympathize with Superintendent Pratt because he would soon have to return to the "battle front" of school policies, putting into action the theories taught in the schoolroom. But Mr. Pratt replied that he would rather "act" theories than teach them.

Democracies in Schools

Mr. Pratt likes action—the action of thought. He is eager to see children develop under a democratic form of teaching, in which the law is not too stringently administered from the superintendent's office, but is developed from within the schoolroom—a form of democratic school government, in which all may have a part.

Superintendent Pratt will administer his newly assigned duties as president of the National Education Association in much the same way in which he has successfully developed the school system of Spokane. He will attend a meeting of the educational policies commission of the N. E. A. at Crawford Notch in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, Aug. 17-21. The first three days of the conference will be devoted to a discussion of educational problems; the last two days to formulating a program for the N. E. A. the coming year. Mr. Pratt says that at present his policies are more a "point of view" than a plan.

Sets Goal for N. E. A.

One of the objectives of Mr. Pratt's administration of the N. E. A. will be to foster democracy in the association. Such a policy is followed in his administration of the schools of Spokane.

Superintendent Pratt believes that in order to prepare children to live in a democracy, as much democracy as possible should be introduced into the classroom. Not so long ago a

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

New Six-Power Pact Seen as Duce's Plan To End Old Locarno

Mussolini Reported Proposing to Include Russia, Poland and Germany in Agreement as Prelude to Reconstruction of Central Europe

Austro-German Entente Agreement Held Effort to Put Pressure on France and Britain

Diplomatic Reshuffle Seen as Necessary for Peace of Europe; Strange Combinations Perplex Statesmen—League May Straighten Out Knotty Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 14—Tentative proposals for a six-power pact, to include Soviet Russia and Poland as well as Britain, France, Germany and Italy, have been put forward by Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy, the Monitor learns.

This news disposes of the theory that the Austro-German agreement, which Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg was instructed to sign by Premier Mussolini, is necessarily a prelude to reconstruction in "Mittel Europa." This possibility, it is clear, is not excluded. But in such a combination Italy would ultimately be definitely the junior partner. Premier Mussolini therefore prefers a wider grouping in which he may hope to play the role of deciding factor between two approximately equal factions.

Three chief initial difficulties with which his plan appears to be faced are:

Firstly, Britain's reluctance for any commitments outside western Europe and the Mediterranean;

Secondly, the mutual distrust between Germany and Soviet Russia;

Thirdly, France's ties with the Little Entente.

It is suggested, however, that France's hesitations can be overcome by increasing the six powers to seven, the Little Entente being reckoned as one in view of the fact that its three members pursue a co-ordinated foreign policy.

Two other obstacles go much deeper If they cannot be bridged many observers predict that Premier Mussolini will try to make the Austrian pawn perform the maneuver of moving back to the position it occupied before the week-end coup.

International Blackmail

Though the Austro-German accord lessens tensions for the moment, the diplomatic world regards such a rapprochement, suddenly brought about by external pressure of two big neighbors, as an attempt on the part of Italy and Germany to blackmail Britain and France, and perhaps the League.

It is pointed out that neither dictator wanted a fresh Locarno Conference at present—Chancellor Hitler because he thought it would be used in order to form a common front against Germany, Premier Mussolini because it did not suit his book to join the common front against Germany at a time when one of the Locarno Powers — Britain — had formed a temporary defensive alliance against him in the Mediterranean and all the League Powers were refusing to recognize the Italian conquest of Ethiopia. What is more natural in these circumstances, it is asked, than that those two dictators should temporarily join forces?

Locarno Parley Postponed

The hold-up so far succeeded that the Brussels Conference of the Locarno Powers, it is stated, is to be postponed.

Incidentally, it is now revealed that Britain has been trying to persuade France to invite Germany to attend the initial stages of the Locarno conference, irrespective of whether Italy turned up or not. With Italy on a "stay-in" strike until Britain's Mediterranean assistance pact and the League's condemnation of her as an "aggressor" are removed, the prospect of such a conference was especially distasteful to Premier Mussolini. At the cost of some possibly temporary concessions to Germany in Austria he was able to sabotage it.

Such is believed to be the real story of the deal which the two major participants paint in such glowing colors.

Jumbled Europe

At the outset of the next phase of the diplomatic reshuffle the lineup is roughly as follows: Britain and France have the common interest of democracies threatened by dictatorships; Britain and Germany share a dislike of commitments of mutual assistance; France and Italy share a common suspicion of Germany's designs on Austria; Soviet Russia offers to assist any combination which opposes German aggression in central Europe; Germany and Italy are both dissatisfied with the deal that has been handed them and their ambitions can sometimes be made to go in double harness.

Thus these are the incoherent factors which European statesmen are now endeavoring to co-ordinate. Though the League seems to play a minor part in their discussions, many observers believe that it is only through the League that success can be achieved.

Cape Town Raises New Alarm Over German Colonies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 14—The German colonial problem has come to the fore again as the result of an important statement made in an interview by Oswald Pirow, South African Minister of Defense, on his return from England.

Mr. Pirow flew back to Cape Town after a visit here, where he had imperial defense discussions with British ministers.

Compensation Hinted

He is reported as having stated that "very influential quarters in Britain" were agreed that there could be no permanent basis of a peaceful agreement with Germany unless the Germans were given adequate compensation for their colonies—meaning "territorial compensation not anywhere on the face of the globe but in Africa."

The Defense Minister also said that he had found a lot of support for the view that Germany's co-operation in Africa was vital for the maintenance of the white civilization of the continent, but that a return to her of Southwest Africa or Tanganyika was "impracticable."

British opinion is considerably exercised by the statement, and it is wondering who are "the very influential quarters" referred to.

Reich's "Colonial Union"

In repeated declarations British ministers have said they "have not considered and are not considering the handing over of any of the British colonies or territories held under mandate."

Some cynics are wondering if, in view of the recent "absorption" of one African member of the League, the remaining members will agree to Liberia—the only remaining black member—being sacrificed to the "unsatisfied."

It is not forgotten here that on June 13 Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda, announced the forging of a new colonial weapon for the Reich in the shape of the Empire Colonial Union, toward the upkeep of which every German man and woman is expected to pay 3d. a month.

Tanganyikans oppose return to Germany: Page 3

Bilingual Currency Dispute Stirs Feeling in Canada

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Canada's dual-race problem, never far below the surface, electrified the parliamentary debate on the new Bank of Canada Act which provides for bilingual currency.

Most of the Conservatives and many members of the smaller groups fought for a continuation of the present practice of printing some bills in French and some in English, and Harry Barber, Conservative from Fraser Valley, B. C. moved an amendment to this effect. This was defeated by a vote of 160 to 43. Previously the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Party had offered a conciliatory motion eliminating all lettering from the bills excepting the single word Canada and the numeral denoting value, but they found no supporters and their suggestion was lost by 185 to 15.

Race and Religion

The debate on the question continued throughout the afternoon and evening, accompanied by a tenseness that disclosed underlying racial and religious jealousies. Under the terms of Confederation French-Canadians are guaranteed minority rights and the retainment of French jointly with English as the official language. There has always been a feeling among the English, however, that the French, closely organized under the Roman CCatholic Church, lose no opportunity to take more than their half, despite the fact that they comprise only a third of the population. The present issue would seem to bear this out.

French Militant Minority

Mr. Barber, defending the amendment to the act, declared that there was nowhere in the world a more tolerant people than the English-speaking people of Canada, but that they had often been compelled to protest against the too free use of the French language, such as on the radio. He felt that in creating a bilingual currency the Government was taking a step that would threaten the amicable relations between the two races.

The Conservative leader, R. B. Bennett, regretted the presence of racial feeling in the controversy, believing that it should be viewed entirely on constitutional grounds. For himself he intended to stand by the Constitution and "do it without the slightest shade of ill will" toward the French-Canadian sections of the country, although he realized "today I am being held up in Quebec as an enemy of French-Canadians."

In his defense of the measure Premier Mackenzie King called it a good-will gesture toward the French-Canadians and "a matter of fair play," and he believed that "the attitude of the people of Canada is one of tolerance and not intolerance and bigotry which is the attitude exemplified by members on the other side."

Eyston Breaks 48-Hour Mark

BONNEVILLE, SALT FLATS, Utah, July 14 (AP)—Capt. George Eyston, British automobile racer, capped an unprecedented conquest of world motorcar records today by shattering the established mark for the grueling 48-hour drive.

His unofficial speed, made without a hitch in his huge, shark-nosed "Speed of the Winds," was 136.354 miles an hour. The record was held formerly at 109.54 by Perrot, Dhome, Girod and Delahaye of France.

Captain Esyton traveled a reported 6545 miles. Both times and distance remained unconfirmed pending final checking.

The Englishman, who started his record run Sunday at 7:29 a. m. (Pacific standard time), shattered a dozen or more official and unofficial records for various distances on the way to the 48-hour triumph.

He set his marks on a 10-mile circular course within sight of the dazzling white speedway on which his countryman, Sir Malcolm Campbell, last year hung up the all-time measured mile record of 301 m. p. h.

Captain Eyston, alternating at the wheel with his relief driver, Bert Denly, drove a car powered with a 12-cylinder airplane motor capable of 450 horsepower. The machine is streamlined, with a stabilizing fin at the rear. The driver sits low under a sliding top which may be pulled open if desired.

The great car functioned smoothly. Stops at the repair pit were few and brief.

Among marks set by the Captain Syston were:

5000 Miles—142.61; old record, 109.89, held by French.

24 Hours—149.16; old record, 140.52, held by Captain Eyston.

4000 Miles—144.81; old record, 110.40, held by French.

3000 Miles—149.054; old record, 140.75, held by Captain Eyston.

2000 Miles—149.054; old record, 142.70, held by Captain Eyston.

1000 Miles—152.138; old record 144.98, held by John Cobb of London.

500 Miles—152.343; old record, 147.66, held by Mr. Cobb.

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, July 14, 1936

Travel talks	3
Sports Page	4
Aviation Comment	6
French Translation	6
The Home Forum	7
Principle, Rule, and Practice [With German Translation]	
Education Page	8
Financial Page	9
News of Art, Music and the Theater	10
Daily Features	13
Editorials	14

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, July 14

Dardanelles—Turkey Grows 'Polite but Firm'

Private conversations—of the fruit-bearing type—were the order of the day in Montreux where Europe's statesmen are working out a compromise over the refortification of the Dardanelles by Turkey.

Reports from the Associated Press and Monitor indicate that an agreement over control of shipping through the Dardanelles—one of the more difficult phases to be arranged by the diplomats—was nearing completion.

Turkey, nevertheless, is reported to be betraying impatience, while the diplomats meet privately and has "politely but firmly" served notice that in last resort, if an agreement isn't soon reached, it will simply regard as rescinded the military clauses of the Lausanne convention, and will not endeavor to negotiate anew.

Two Points to Be Ironed Out

Spurred on by this announcement and by results of the Austro-German accord, the conferees appeared, however, at variance over only two points:

1. The British project for control of the Straits by a League of Nations Commission to which Turkey refuses to listen.

2. Russia's demand to give states in the region of the Dardanelles freedom to send warships through the Straits to aid a member state adjudged a victim of aggression.

France's Joseph Paul-Boncour is said to be working on a compromise formula to which all parties hope to be able to agree.

Power Plant—Soviet to Build Huge One

Another immense Soviet power plant on Russia's Volga River is being planned—possibly even larger than the world's largest hydro-electric plant at Dnieperstroy—according to Col. Hugh L. Cooper, builder of the Dnieperstroy dam and plant.

Gold Clause—Does It Apply to Rents?

To pay or not to pay . . . in gold.

A new test of the 1933 law nullifying gold payment promises in contracts was sought in the Supreme Court today by the Holyoke Water Power Company of Holyoke, Mass., reports the Associated Press.

Contending that the act did not apply to rental contracts, attorneys

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Tasmania and Iceland Linked by Telephone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tas.—The traffic by the Bass Strait telephone connecting Tasmania with Victoria, and through Victoria with the telephone network of the world, has exceeded the expectations of the Commonwealth postal officials.

It is now announced that Iceland is another link in the worldwide chain and that a Tasmanian citizen may converse with a resident of Iceland on payment of a fee of £6.

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British Thirst for Knowledge Explained by Woman Writer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 14—There is a thirst for knowledge for its own sake—not merely as a means for obtaining better jobs—among British working men and women today, said Mrs. Barbara Wootton of London University, in an interview at Wellesley College today.

Mrs. Wootton, Cambridge born, bred and educated economist and writer who now heads the adult education work of London University among less-privileged classes, added quick stitches to a gray sock she was knitting as she discussed the relation of adult education to true democracy in the United Kingdom and the United States.

On Debt Committee

Mrs. Wootton came into prominence 12 yeears ago when she was the only woman member of the committee set up by the Labor Government to inquire into the question of the national debt. Later, she was a delegate to the World Conference on Economic problems at Geneva.

The prpoper functioning of a democracy must depend on education of all its people—especially economic education—Mrs. Wootton agreed, but during this process of education, she said, many problems arise.

Although the machine is doing much of civilization's "dirty work," it is not doing all of it by any means, she pointed out, and there are still plenty of jobs which must be done by men and women.

Awaken to Opportunities

To educate the workers who do these more or less unpleasant jobs, she declared, is often to awaken them to the opportunities they are missing, and often they may be happier without such education.

But, she continued, education must come as civilization progresses, just as the machine has come—though in each case the transition stage may have its less pleasant phases.

"I have been in America only a few days, of course," Mrs. Wootton remarked, "and naturally I cannot make any real comparisons between adult education work here and in England. It does seem to me, however, that there is more of a tendency here to raegard it as a means of getting better paid work, than as a process of widening the viewpoint of the student for the sake of a fuller experience of life.

Differences Outlined

"Our projects in England are definitely for people who without them could not obtain any further education. The nominal charge made for different courses comes to about one dollar. We offer scholarships, too, which enable the best students in the night classes to attend universities as full-time students. For this reason we aim to attract slightly younger adults than those in many American adult-education projects of which I have heard or seen.

"I notice especially the educational projects of the WPA here. They seem to be accomplishing a great deal in widening the interests of people of all ages—both in serious studies and in hobbies.

"I suppose the nearest parallel to our work in London to be found in New England is the University Extension Course system in Massachusetts—although this evidently attracts people of considerably greater means than we do.

Moving pictures, Mrs. Wootton stated, have not yet been used extensively in adult education work in London, but she feels they can be of the greatest help when a serious effort is made to film suitable subjects—especially in reviewing the work of a course, perhaps in the form of a cartoon, as was done by the Royal Air Force in its war-time training schools.

Former U. S. Naval Officer Accused Of Sales to Japanese

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—John S. Farnsworth, former lieutenant commander in the United States Navy, pleaded innocent today to a charge of communicating confidential naval information to a Japanese agent.

The former naval officer, arrested secretly here last night by navy representatives and J. Edgar Hoover's agents, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Needham C. Turnage, who set his bond at $10,000, which he was unable to make immediately.

Preliminary hearing of the charges against Farnsworth was postponed until July 29. He was brought into the courtroom handcuffed to Chief Deputy Marshal Thomas E. Ott. No lawyer appeared for him.

Roger Robb, Assistant United States District Attorney, said Farnsworth, who was discharged from the service nine years ago on charges of conduct prejudicial to the navy, was accused of sending a confidential naval publication to an agent of the Japanese Navy May 15, 1935.

Open-Straits Policy Shows Soviet Power

(Continued from Page 1)

a fact which other states must bear in mind." This claim is the most extreme yet made by any Soviet spokesman. It sufficiently reveals that Soviet Russia is as fully conscious of her power as ever Tsarist Russia was.

Montreux Surprises

Developments at Montreux have surprised most observers. Moscow was expected to work in the closest harmony with Turkey, and to accept any proposals which Turkey might make. In fact, it was generally believed that the Soviet and Turkish Governments had agreed in advance upon a program which would prevent any possibility of open or concealed friction. Turkey's stand, it may be safely surmised, disagreeably surprised Soviet leaders.

The Soviet attacks upon Turkey in the official press are the sharpest published since the Turkish-Soviet treaty was signed in 1921. These attacks plainly intimate that Mustapha Kemal has not sufficiently appreciated the help he has received from the Soviets in his struggle for power and independence, and that Turkey perhaps is not aware just how strong Soviet Russia has become.

Contrasts Stressed

Soviet spokesmen have emphasized for years the contrast in Tsarist and Soviet policies toward Turkey. Tsarist regimes, they have declared, desired to weaken Turkey and awaited an opportunity to seize the Straits. The Soviets, on the contrary, have helped to strengthen Turkey and have supported her right to unrestricted control of her own territory. Turkish - Soviet friendship, it has been asserted, could therefore not be shaken.

But this friendship apparently depends upon Moscow having her own way. In 1936, when Moscow feels herself the "strongest world power," she is no longer content to "ask Turkey's permission whenever she desires to move a large warship in or out of the Black Sea," as the newspaper Pravda puts it. The period of "perfect harmony" between the Soviets and Turkey apparently has ended.

Alberta Printers Plan 'Code' to Cover Province

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The coming of another "code" into the business life of the Province is announced by the Social Credit Government as plans are now being formulated for a Province-wide code on printing prices. Over a year ago the printers of Alberta met and agreed upon prices for a proposed code system in their trade, but the matter has remained in abeyance until the present. The printing business will take its place beside the two other trades now being operated under a code in Alberta—that of the cleaning and dyeing firms and the Retail Merchants' Code.

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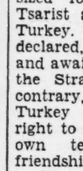

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Fear Forces Mounting Gas Defenses

Nations Seek More and More Security From Attacks

Britain Buys Masks

Although the German - Austrian understanding, embracing Italy, has apparently eased the European situation in one of its most stormy centers, the momentum of war fears, with the accompanying race for defense, shows itself in a new and intensive form in the rush for gas masks in various countries.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British Government has announced a plan to provide 30,000,000 respirators or gas masks for the civilian population; but in the meantime its more immediate concern is to get the public educated in gas defense.

Its method of campaign might be described as the typically British one of using private organizations and voluntary assistance where other nations employ the state machine.

The Home Office has notified local authorities of the necessity for organization to meet gas attacks and has informed them that the St. John Ambulance Brigade and British Red Cross Society are ready to supply information, facilities and personnel for instruction in guarding against gas.

Lectures on Request

St. John Ambulance, which has hundreds of branches all over England and Wales, is carrying through a program of lectures and demonstrations at the request of local authorities. More and more instructors are being trained to extend this service.

Special attention is being given to means of avoiding panic in air raids. It is felt that the danger from panic in crowded areas might be greater than that from actual gas bombs. Propaganda films and lectures stress that by ensuring that each household can speedily make one room gas-proof the greater part of the population would be safe, while essential activities in the contaminated areas could be temporarily executed by trained organizations with respirators.

There Are Pledges

A film showing householders how to make a room gas-proof and giving hints on conduct in the event of an attack is being shown. It provokes an uncomfortable feeling in the middle of an enjoyable program to have an ambulance man tell one from the screen how to close up all the cracks in windows and doors, how much food and water to store in a cupboard and how to crawl into one's own house underneath pieces of sacking hung over the doorway, especially when one remembers the solemn agreements that governments have entered into not to use poison gas on civilian populations.

The Red Cross Society is carrying out work similar to that of the St. John Ambulance.

Experiments

Behind them both is the Home Office and the staff of technical experts continually experimenting with new means of combating gas.

But on the whole the majority of people in Britain have not yet come into close contact with preparations for gas raids.

It is doubtful if many of those who have seen the St. John Ambulance film returned home and tried sealing up their sitting rooms. Nevertheless it is recognized that the campaign will soon become more far-reaching and arrangements are being made to supply gas masks to those willing to pay for them.

Russia Pushes Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Italy's use of poison gas in Ethiopia has caused Soviet authorities to redouble their efforts to train civilians as well as soldiers in protection against gas attacks. When traveling in Russia today, one encounters everywhere men, women and children drilling patiently in gas masks, listening to lectures describing the effects of gas attacks and telling how to meet them.

Training civilians for chemical defense is entrusted to one organization, Osaviachim (Society for Chemical and Air Defense). Since the beginning of 1936 this organization has devised new and more complicated tests for chemical defense, which more than 1,500,000 members already have passed. It is stated that that 10,000,000 persons will have passed these tests before the end of the year. Members are trained not only to use gas masks, but to give alarms, organize groups for defense, give first-aid and extinguish fires.

Gas-mask drills now are held in every Soviet factory, office and school, and on collective farms. The 12,000 employees of one factory recently worked a full seven-hour day in gas masks. A woman broadcast for 40 minutes, a group of workers marched 1000 miles from Odessa to Moscow, and 1000 collective peasants came from their farms to a conference in Gorky on skis, all wearing gas masks.

Civilians Prepare in Austria

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—So far, Austria has not done much toward preparing its civilian population for defense against gas attacks.

A law has been drafted and will probably be put into effect next autumn requiring civilians to organize and train themselves for self-defense, but it does not provide for the obligatory purchasing of masks. Already there have been a few general antigas demonstrations or drills in certain parts of Vienna.

There exists an Austrian Air Defense Association which is endeavoring to organize civilians for antigas defense. It has 120 local branches throughout the country. The towns and cities are divided into districts containing about 5000 inhabitants each, and into air defense blocks of 500 to 1000 persons, with district and block leaders.

There are at present 40,000 paying members on the lists of the Air Defence Association, the annual fee being 2.40 schillings, or about 45 cents. Most of the assistants and functionaries are voluntary helpers, only typists are paid, and the 12 instructors receive allowances from the army funds. Twenty thousand members reside in Vienna, Lower Austria and Burgenland, so the share of the other six provinces is proportionately small.

There are not sufficient means at present to build bomb-safe shelters, or adapt existing localities for protection.

Gas Masks to Cost Britain $4,250,000

By the Associated Press

London, July 14

GREAT BRITAIN, in a supplementary civil service estimate filed in the House of Commons, asked an additional $4,250,000 with which to purchase gas masks. Of this amount, $125,000 was earmarked for the purchase and adaptation of two factories producing masks in the Manchester area.

An additional $25,000 was allotted for the Civilian Anti-Gas School.

The supplementary estimate, totaling $20,031,250, of which $14,654,500 was for a cattle fund grant, pushed the total of 1936 supplementary estimates to $41,861,060 beyond the amount provided for in the budget drawn up by Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain.

Vice-Admiral Sir Harold Brown, former assistant naval attaché to the British Embassy in Washington, was appointed Director-General of Munitions Production. He will be responsible for co-ordinating and expediting the output of war materials.

Propaganda in Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME — A very intense propaganda has been in progress for some time in Italy in order to teach and train 43,000,000 Italians how to behave and protect themselves against attacks.

The Government is not handling the problem directly through its own agencies but is encouraging the creation of special bodies for this purpose. A certain number of civilian organizations — the most important of which is the U. N. P. A., or National Union for Anti-aircraft Protection, a semimilitary organ under the direct supervision of Ministry of War—have been entrusted with the task of instructing the people how to act in case of enemy air raids.

Apart, however, from propaganda, little has yet been done on the practical side. There has not been, for instance, any distribution by the authorities of gas masks to the civil poulation. Those who wish to buy them are free to do so, but at their own expense, and as the cost of a good gas mask is relatively high, very few people have provided themselves with one.

In Rome no proper refuges have yet been erected to shelter the people during air raids, but consideration is being given to the use for this purpose of the underground or semi-underground retreats which already exist in various parts of the city.

For one hour every week elementary school children are taught the most practical methods of minimizing the effects of aerial bombing and poison and other gas. Similar propaganda is carried out through the press and the radio.

Berlin Well Organized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—For the protection of the civil population against the effects of gas or other poison bombs dropped from aircraft the German Government relies less on masks than on the training of the individual to collaborate in combating the results of the attack.

Masks that will effectively obviate the danger of inhaling air vitiated by these known poisonous gases have been made, and can undoubtedly be supplied to the whole population at very short notice. In the meantime, instruction in their use is being given to the adult inhabitants of the whole Reich.

The German Government works from the standpoint that the intention in dropping poison-gas bombs on the civilian population is not so much to kill defenseless human beings, as to create a panic that may conduce towards inclining the nation to conclude a peace at any price. A "Luftschutz-Bund" (Aerial Defense Organization") was formed, therefore, by the present regime and by means of intense and vigorous propaganda very many heads of families have been prevailed upon to join it. Half a year ago the Bund had 8,000,000 members, who are all required to pay a small monthly subscription.

From time to time the heads of the family and the grown-up children have to go through a careful drill, so that when the attack comes they may know exactly what to do, and to do it without hesitation or haste.

Each house and its inhabitants are thus protected by the latter themselves from the effects of an attack from the air, while the State undertakes the defense on a larger scale.

Warning Sirens in Paris

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS — Although the French Government is a signatory of the international anti-gas agreement, France today is actively preparing its civilian population for an eventual gas attack by air.

In every apartment house, in every office building, in every factory in Paris and the larger provincial cities a notice is prominently posted warning civilians against an air attack and outlining the defensive measures to be taken. A municipal law makes it obligatory in the capital to display these notices, which urgently recommend every citizen to purchase a gas mask immediately and to learn how to use it.

Powerful sirens have been installed at several points in Paris to give the alarm in case of air attack. Only one formal rehearsal—with "black out" of all lights—has been held, but the sirens are frequently sounded to make sure that they are in working order.

With the co-operation of the Government, municipal authorities have prepared a number of gas shelters scattered throughout the city where the population may take refuge in the event of an air attack.

In addition to these passive defense measures, Parisians who can do so are urged to evacuate the city "at the first serious menace of air attack."

The significance of this advice lies in the fact—officially denied but admitted to be true in high military and governmental circles—that no serious attempt to defend Paris against air attack is planned, and that the only efficacious means of defending such a large city is acknowledged to be evacuation.

Gas masks approved by the authorities may be bought in Paris for 83.50 francs (about $5.50). Inquiries fail to reveal that many Parisians have as yet obeyed the Government's recommendations about buying gas masks despite an intensive propaganda campaign which has been going on for over a year.

Intensive Propaganda Drives Peoples to Anti-Gas Plans

Germany Makes Plans

Dogs Find Friends In Court Against Landlords' Edict

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUDDERSFIELD, Eng.—Huddersfield Corporation recently served notice on 150 tenants living on corporation housing estates to leave—because they kept dogs.

Each tenant, on taking possession, had signed an agreement that he would not keep a dog. This clause has not been enforced for some years, however, with the result that many people kept dogs in contravention of it.

Several months ago, however, tenants were warned that they would be required to comply with the rule. Many disposed of their pets, but 150 who had refused to part with their dogs received notices to vacate.

Some persons declared they would rather leave their homes than lose their pets, and the issue became so involved that a debate on the question arose in the Council Chamber, which ruled that corporation tenants may apply to the Finance Committee for permission to keep both their dogs and their homes.

Associated Press Weighs Appeal on Labor Ruling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 14—Counsel for the Associated Press is today considering an appeal to the United States Supreme Court from a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals upholding the National Labor Relations Board in its demand that the press association should reinstate a reporter alleged to have been discharged for trade union activities.

In its decision affecting the Associated Press yesterday, the Circuit Court of Appeals held the National Labor Relations Act to be constitutional and that the Associated Press was engaged in interstate commerce and thereby within the scope of the national legislation.

Morris Watson, Associated Press reporter who was discharged last fall, is vice-president of the American Newspaper Guild, a union of editorial employees.

Indictments Charge Fraud in Circus Taxes

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Six persons were named defendants today in 10 indictments returned by the federal grand jury charging conspiracy to defraud the Federal Government of $3,359,016.48 on income tax returns of the Ringling Brothers-Barnum & Bailey combined shows from 1918 to 1932, inclusive.

Those indicted were:

John M. Kelley, attorney for the show, with homes in Harrington Park, N. J., and Sanford, Fla. Ralph D. Sullivan, Chillicothe, Ohio, formerly with the bureau of internal revenue. Nathaniel F. Rabner, whose address was given as the National Press Building, Washington, D. C., formerly an internal revenue bureau auditor. Charles D. M. Greer, an internal revenue agent, Sarasota, Fla. William Blum, of the bureau of internal revenue, Tomkinsville, Md. Richard Fuchs, secretary to John Ringling from 1919 to 1934, now a resident of Brooklyn.

Victorian Housewives Plan European Tour in 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic. — During the coronation ceremonies in London next year England will receive a visit from an organization of which she has no counterpart—the Victorian Housewives Association.

Two parties will make the tour, each with a membership of 50. Each will visit England, Scotland and the Continent. Miss R. Robinson, the secretary, says that the touring housewives will make contact with housewives in England, leading to the establishment of a similar organization there.

Kreisler Protests Tax

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Fritz Kreisler, violinist, appealed a $52,654 income tax deficiency assessment to the Board of Tax Appeals yesterday, contending the Treasury had computed his net taxable income erroneously. The Treasury said Mr. Kreisler received $114,132 from contracts in 1933, the year at issue, and in addition received royalties and made profits in stock transactions. The violinist argued he should have been allowed deductions for expenses.

Turks Learn Gliding

Two Russian gliding experts have been engaged by the Turkish Government to teach gliding and parachute jumping.

New NEA Head Sets Democracy as Goal

(Continued from Page 1)

school superintendent directed teachers—now teachers participate in school directing, is the way Superintendent Pratt explains his policy.

"But academic freedom must not be misunderstood," said Mr. Pratt. "It isn't the function of the schools to change children, but to enable them to see both sides to every question. The parents' viewpoint will govern the child's thinking."

Sticks to Teaching

Mr. Pratt occasionally accepts teaching engagements for the summer to enable him to get the "feel" of the schoolroom and to observe the attitude of the pupils toward current methods of teaching.

A farm home and a country school were early influences in Mr. Pratt's life. He was born in Indiana near the town of Marion. There were few, if any, high schools in those days, but there were academies. Mr. Pratt attended an academy before entering college. He was graduated from college in 1895 and later took post-graduate work at Columbia University. At first he wanted to be a professor of education, but later found that he was more interested in school administration. He enjoys his work as superintendent because it brings him into contact with the community and its problems.

Community Worker

Mr. Pratt is a community worker. He is a trustee of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce and is a member of other civic groups. He is a Mason, a Rotarian, a member of the Red Cross board, county chairman of the National Youth Administration, and is active in welfare, religious, and educational groups.

Superintendent Pratt is an authority on school finance. He is in demand as a speaker, not only before educational bodies, but as a guest speaker for many groups.

Mr. Pratt does not believe in extended vacations or in a "summer slump." He is on duty 12 months in the year. He likes his vacation in small doses. The Pratts have a cottage at Liberty Lake, near Spokane, where Mr. Pratt finds refuge. He is at present building cement steps and a walk as a part of his vacation activity.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. I feel compelled to remark that the citizens of Boone, Ia., are by no means "boondoggers."
2. Warm, Worm, Word, Wood, Wool, Cool.
3. No answer required.
4. Betrayal.
5. A then S (Athens).

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Czechoslovakia Reaches Out Welcoming Hand to Tourists

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. LeTour

PRAGUE—It may be that the name Czechoslovakia still is mysterious to some people. This strange-sounding name continues to be alien to many Anglo-Saxon ears, even though the individual parts of it, Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia and Ruthenia may have been familiar to them for years.

But whatever the name, poets for centuries have praised and artists have been inspired by many a delightful scene in this country in the very heart of Europe.

Undoubtedly, the visitor to Czechoslovakia will decide to make Prague his first halt. This is a wise step, not simply because of all that the capital city has to offer in architecture and historical lore, but also because it marks a good introduction to that admixture of nationalities, of Czech and German, Slovak and Ruthene, which compose this new state. On its busy thoroughfares, in the Václavska náměstí, or Na Příkope, you will hear Czech and German spoken and probably meet a Slovak or two in peasant costume, so that you are immediately ushered into a new world where you can decide whether you will later spend your holidays in the mountains, on the borders of Bohemia, or lose yourself in the heart of Slovakia or Ruthenia.

At the outset, however, let it be said that it would be a mistake to imagine that for the traveler who speaks only English, life will be incomplete or difficult. Scores of people in Prague speak our language and in most of the small town hotels there is generally a porter or a waiter who has been to England or America. While in Slovakia far from the beaten track I have often met peasants who once lived in the United States and were eager to help the visitor in all possible ways.

* * *

Prague—"Golden Prague," as the Czech call it—will certainly hold the tourist entranced for a few days. Where in Europe will he find a more magnificent view than from the Moldau bridge, near the National Theater, with the famous Charles IV Bridge a hundred yards down stream, and towering majestically above the Mala Strana, the castle, now the presidential palace, and in front of the Petřin gardens and the spires of Strachov monastery?

Much of the city has been rebuilt since 1919, but you can still wander through the narrow old streets, like those round the Hus church (St. Martin's) which take you back into the Middle Ages, or treading gently over the cobblestones, stray from the Daliborka Tower, to the street of miniature houses built right on the castle walls, still called the Alchemist Row. And what is more delightful on a summer's evening than to climb to the Zlata Studně under the castle walls and revive memories of old student days?

The lover of old-time things of long ago can spend hours wandering round the Old Town Square and in and out among the barock palaces on the Mala Strana and up the Castle hill. He may even be fortunate enough to peep inside some of the fierce-looking palace gateways and get a glimpse of gardens within, so wonderful that Hawthorn might have placed Rappaccini's garden here rather than at Padua.

* * *

And what a wonderful center for excursions is Prague! Just as Paris has its Versailles and Berlin its Potsdam, so Prague has its Karlstein, the favorite retreat of the Emperor Charles IV. Hidden away in a tiny valley, less than 20 miles distant, crowning a gigantic knoll of rock, on impregnable heights, rise the turrets and towers of this stronghold. Its majestic defiance is so bewildering as one follows the winding road through the straggling village at its foot. Then there is the castle of Křivoklat, along another such narrow valley, or the medieval city of Kutná Hora (Kuttenberg) with its wonderful "Italian Court" and the cathedral of St. Barbara, and, nearby, on the road to Kolin, the Church of the Bones, in the chapel of an old Cistercian Abbey, one of the curiosities of Bohemia.

Every Czech would be indignant at the omission from the list of Tabor, ancient walled city and medieval home of Jan Zižka and the Taborite movement, or of Mělnik towering over the confluence of the Elbe and the Moldau, of Konopište (which played its part in the events which led to the war of 1914), Kokořin and the beautiful Sázava valley. But there is so much to be seen in the rest of the country that delay is dangerous!

* * *

The Bohemian Forest, the Giant Mountains and many other upland districts the hiker will find a real paradise. What can compare with the view from the Chod monument, just beyond Domažlice (Taus), or a quiet saunter beside the clear sparkling brook, brimful of trout too fat and lazy even to dart off at the splash of a sudden pebble, and then by way of Babylon and Česka Kubice, on, on to Brod? The old-world atmosphere of places like Strakonice, where once the Turkish fezes were manufactured, and of České Krumlov (Krummau), must be experienced to be appreciated, and so must the quiet restfulness of a town like Pisek. These are such contrasts to the world-famous spas like Carlsbad and Marienbad, that their very mention indicates the variety of scene within this land.

But you must not stay in these parts—not even the charms of the wonderful Karst district of Moravia, with its remarkable caves at Macocha should keep the visitor away from Slovakia, and, if he is prepared for the really primitive, from Ruthenia also. Czechoslovakia is indeed the land of castles. Everywhere are evidences of the hard struggle the conqueror had to wage to consolidate his gains in this part of the world. Travel the Vaha (Waag) Valley from Bratislava to Zilina and at one part, these ruins meet the eye almost at every turn. Continue then on the main line which skirts the High Tatras (Carpathians), past Ružomberok Strba, and castle ruins, often perched like eagles' nests in crannies above the raging river, come to meet you at almost every bend of the road. If your train has come overnight from Prague, you will probably reach the High Tatras in the early morning, just as the mists are rising over the gaunt peaks—Vysoká, Satan, Kriváň. Because of the dryness of the air, they are so clearly defined against a blue skyline, that they present a marvellous scenic effect, almost too vivid to be real.

At Strba or Poprad, the train will empty itself of hundreds of tourists destined for Štrbské Pleso or Tatranska Lomnica, or places in between, high up on the mountains, but all easily accessible from the valley below by mountain railways and connected together at the top by the Česka Slovboda (Freedom Road), 20 miles long.

There, modern hotels like the Praha and the Hviezdoslov, more moderate pensions or the simpler "utulňa" give food and shelter to the sojourner in this second Switzerland. Even the quaint old towns and villages of the valley cannot rival the delightful seclusion of these mountain retreats where romance hides in the shadow of every pine, where charming lakes appear unexpectedly through the forests and rushing streams break the silence of the woods. Here the mountaineer will enjoy mastering such massive peaks as the Gerlach (nearly 9000 feet) or the Kriván.

From the valley station of Poprad, the visitor may want to visit Kešmarck and Leutschau, the centers of the Zips district, where German cuture has maintained itself through centuries, though surrounded by Slovak and Hungarian communities. The quaint old wooden church of Kešmarck and the old town hall of Leutschau (Levoča) are worth a visit.

* * *

The tourist who is out for hardier things and is really willing to sacrifice the comforts of civilization for a while should travel on to Ruthenia, after a short stay at Košice (Kaschau), especially in the time of the luscious black cherries. Ruthenia (Sub-Carpathian Russia) is indeed a foreign country with strange sights, strange tongues and strangely dressed folk.

Mukačevo and Uzhorod have hotels which offer modern comforts, gut if one leaves the train at Jasina and climbs into the backwoods, one must be prepared for the Spartan life. Volovec, Ceska Mokra, Nemecke Mokra, here are villages far from the beaten track, where the existence of the bear and the wild boar are not simply figments of the imagination. Here, it is easy to lose one's way and have to wander miles before meeting a forester or reaching a hut. Here, it is difficult among the Huculs in their coarse-spun linen suits and their virile folk-art, to believe that this is also part of Czechoslovakia and in the heart of Europe.

If you have time, at Jasina, visit the theater—built of wood, like the rest of the town—where plays are given on alternate nights in Czech, Ruthene and Hungarian and where, during my visit the attendant kept order by a liberal use of a stick upon the back of noisy youths among the audience!

* * *

But you have heard much about the peasant costumes of Czechoslovakia and would like to see them for yourself. Then come with me to the Moravia-Slovak borderland, to Veseli, where the local "starost" will arrange a peasant wedding for you, just as it has been painted by Foža Upprka, or let us cross Slovakia to Dětva, one of those unforgettable trips from Košice by way of Turnau, Rosnava, Lucenec and Plesivec, skirting the Hungarian border most of the time, and arrive at the station-halt of Dětva. A two-mile tramp to the church, along a stony road with fields stretching on either side, accompanied by groups of tall, fine upstanding peasants and their gaily-attired women-folk. (For fear of wearing out their shoes too quickly, these women and girls carry them in their hands, and walk barefooted). Arrived at the church door, what a wealth of bright colors meet the eye—it is packed from floor to ceiling, red and yellow, white and blue, hand embroideries which have been woven into the coarse linen cloth by loving hands through the long winter evenings at he farm. And if you are lucky, you may buy a fine embroidered blouse or a tablecloth at the church-door before you leave.

Then go from Dětva to Zvolen (I wonder are they still repairing the castle walls—they seemed to have been busy on it for years!) and to Banska Bystrica, the cleanest town in the land, or wander up the valley from Zvolen to Kremnice, the old silver mining town, buried away in the valley below the railway. If you are not charmed with the beauty of such quiet old-world scenes, then this country is no place for you.

* * *

Czechoslovakia stretches almost across one third of Europe from Eger (Cheb) to Jasina. It takes as long to get from Prague to Jasina as from Prague to Paris, yet what different races, varieties of cultures, modes of life and dress one encounters on the eastward journey!

Under the Romantic Skies of Central Europe

Centropress, Prague

Scenes in Czechoslovakia

Upper Left—Men in Peasant Costume, Slovakia. Upper Right—Castle and Charles IV Bridge, Prague. Lower Left—Orava Castle, Czechoslovakia. Lower Center—The Estates Theater, Prague. Inset—Children of Vasec, a Typical Slovak Village. Lower Right—The Charles Stone Bridge, Prague

U. S. Takes Control Of All Air Traffic

(Continued from Page 1)

navy planes must report their presence on the airways and abide by the control regulations just as all others.

In connection with the timing of flight is the question of dividing up the air levels. In the early days of aviation the futurists talked up having set levels for the various categories of planes. Freighters would be at the lowest levels, passenger planes in the middle ranges and private and speed planes on top.

Flaw in the System

Such a system could not work, however, due to the necessity a pilot frequently finds himself under of changing his elevation.

The solution so far has been to assign alternate 1000-foot levels to planes in one direction and those in the other. East-bound planes, for example, may be required to operate only at odd thousand-foot levels.

If a pilot going east wanted a low level he could fly at either 1000 or 3000 feet. If he wanted a high level he would go to seven, nine or 11,000. West bound planes would take the even levels. Thus each pilot has a wide range of permitted levels without any one of which he is safe from collision.

Figures Tell Reason

The reason for this new regulation may be found in the figures on commercial flying. In 1926 the total for the United States on scheduled flights was 4,258,771 miles. By 1930 it was just under 32,000,000 miles. In 1934 it was almost 41,000,000. In 1935 it jumped to 55,380,353. Reports for the first five months of the current year indicate that it will run well over 57,000,000 miles.

In announcing its assumption of traffic control responsibility, the Bureau of Air Commerce describes the purpose and functioning of the new system as follows:

"Traffic control is most urgently needed when the aircraft along the airway are flying in or above fog and clouds, and are being navigated by instruments and radio. At such times it is especially necessary that aircraft be kept adequately separated, either horizontally or vertically or both, so that there can be no possibility of a collision.

Must Have Clear Path

"Also it is necessary that the aircraft proceed in an orderly sequence and not be bunched together on arrival at the airport, and at the same time that no schedule be unreasonably delayed. However, the airways traffic control stations' activities are not confined to periods of unfavorable weather.

"They operate continuously from early morning to midnight or later, and it is probable that they eventually will function on a 24-hour basis.

"Working in close co-operation with the airlines operating at the airport upon which it is based, and with the municipally operated, airport-traffic-control tower, which supervises actual take-offs and landings, an airways, traffic-control station receives departure, arrival and position reports on all aircraft in its area.

Reports Through Clouds

"A pilot flying in or above the clouds, and unable to see the ground, reports his passage over 'radio fixes,' or check points; that is, when he passes over a radio marker beacon through the 'cone of silence' which indicates the location of a radio range beacon transmitter, or crosses a radio range course which intersects the one he is flying.

"Privately-owned aircraft and airplanes of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, when operating along airways, also furnish their flight plans and when so equipped report by radio so that they can be accounted for in connection with traffic control.

"For an outbound airplane, an airways traffic control station receives advance information concerning the flight plan, including altitude and approximate time when the airplane will arrive over the first radio check point, cruising altitude to be maintained, estimated flying time to destination, type of airplane and any other necessary information.

Clearnace Is Given Plane

"If this plan will involve any conflict with other traffic already in the air, the pilot is so advised and a new flight plan worked out. This is the plane's clearance.

"As soon as it has taken off, word is flashed to the control room and an operator there puts an airplane marker on a map to indicate its location. The marker is moved every 15 minutes to indicate the progress that the airplane should be making at its previously calculated cruising speed, allowances for wind, weather and other factors having previously been made. As position reports are received from the pilot the position shown by the marker is checked against these reports and corrected if necessary.

"In the case of an incoming airplane, reports of departure and progress along the airway are watched in the same careful manner and in addition its movements are co-ordinated with other craft approaching on the same or other airways."

Tanganyikans Oppose Return Of African Colony to Reich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NAIROBI, Kenya — Members of the South African Parliament have been invited to join a Tanganyika Defense League, the object of which is to assist their fellow Britishers to remain under British mandate. The invitations have been extended by Mr. F. Cavendish-Bentinck, chairman of the European Elected Members' Organization of Kenya. In a letter to members of the Union Parliament, he warns that some English statesmen, encouraged by a section of the British public, might agree to a plan for the return of Tanganyika to Germany.

Germany would be certain, he declares, to make any occupation of Tanganyika a military one. This would afford the opportunity to establish submarines and seaplane bases on the East African littoral, by which Germany could challenge the Cape approach to the East. If, at the same time, a hostile Italy, geographically controlling the seaway of the Mediterranean and possessing an offensive base in the Red Sea, virtually closed the Suez Canal approach to the East, the strategic importance of Mombasa Kenyasport would be offset.

Such a happening, he says, would constitute a breach of faith on the part of England to her own kith and kin, who have invested their all and settled in these East African territories.

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Canadian Expedition Starts On Annual Voyage to Arctic; Natives to Get 1936 Mail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, July 14—Maj. David McKeand of the Interior Department leaves Montreal today on the S. S. Nascopie for a country where the natives get mail only once a year, and seldom see a white man except mambers of the Canadian Mounted Police and missionaries. He will head the annual expedition to the arctic regions.

The ship Nascopie will carry government officials, scientists, a historian, police officers and missionaries. Over a dozen ports will be visited and supplies and mail delivered.

Major McKeand goes to find out conditions among the Eskimo tribes; the result of the seal catch; what is the supply of blubber; what is the general morale of the Eskimos. The "Mounties" go back to their lonely patrols and the missionaries to carry the Gospel to the Eskimo.

The ship is owned by the historic "Company of Gentlemen Adventurers Trading Into Hudson Bay," the Hudson's Bay Company. The arrival is one of the great events of the year with a native reception committee at every place she puts in. This year there is a small passenger list.

Principles of Expedition

Maj. McKeand of the Northwest Territories and Yukon Division, will again be Officer-in-Charge of the expedition and government representative in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago. This will be his fifth voyage.

T. W. Deachman has been appointed Secretary to the Expedition. Lloyd Roberts, a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, will accompany the patrol as Historian from Montreal to Churchill, while Thomas Wayling, President of the Parliamentary Press Gallery and also a noted journalist and lecturer, who has traveled extensively in the far North, will take over from Mr. Roberts at Churchill for the remainder of the voyage.

G. H. Lawrence of the Postal Service, Toronto, will be in charge of the increasing volume of mail matter going into the Eastern Arctic. The interest taken by philatelists in cancaled postage from the most northerly post office in the British Empire, is being manifested by the increasing amount of mail matter handled annually.

Dr. Neil M. McArthur of Ottawa will be Ship's Doctor from Montreal to Churchill. Douglas Leechman, Division of Anthropology, National Museum of Canada, will continue the investigation of certain Eskimo village sites on the Button Islands which were not completed last year. D. A. Nichols of the Geological Survey will continue a study of the physiography of the eastern Canadian Arctic with special reference to the nature of the uplift as shown by ancient strand lines and raised beaches. C. H. Ney of the Geodetic Survey, with his assistant, R. M. Powell, will continue the establishment of astronomical stations for mapping and charting purposes.

Botanical Researchers

Dr. Nicholas Polunin, formerly a member of the Oxford University Exploration Club and recently with the Grey Herbarium at Harvard University, is working on a monograph on the flora of the Eastern Canadian Arctic. The Rev. Artheme Dutilly will join the Patrol at Churchill and study the flora and collect specimens of soil and plant life for the National Museum of Canada.

Inspector Keith Duncan will be in charge of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.

D. C. Martin will act as clerk throughout the voyage and check the stores at all the posts visited.

Six members of the force will embark at Montreal for points in the Canadian arctic.

It is expected that the Nascopie will dock at Halifax about Oct. 2.

European Events In 1937 Attracting Tourist Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 14—With 1936 only a little over half over and summer tourist travel, both in the United States and Europe, in full swing, reports from various travel agencies indicate that already there is a decided advance interest in 1937 travel abroad. Not only has the difficulty in obtaining bookings caused many travelers to make their plans far in advance, but major European events scheduled for next year are attracting considerable interest.

Without a question the eyes of the travel world are being focused on the coronation of King Edward VIII on May 12, 1937. Americans planing to go to London for the coronation should book as early as possible, Cook's say, for reservations for coronation seats and hotel accomodations are pouring in from all over the world. Ten ruling Kings and Queens, 150 Indian Princes and several hundred thousand visitors are expected to descend upon the British capital next May 12, and traffic experts are already studying the problem of handling the throngs.

Essentially, the service when King Edward is crowned will be the one that has been used for the past 600 years—yet his coronation will be unlike any other ceremony in the history of the world, for airplanes and modern liners will bring representatives of the British Empire to London for the crowning of their King. Many visitors will fly from distant Dominions more quickly than the peers, knights and burgesses of former centuries rode from remote towns and villages of England to Westminster.

Sound Finances Bring Reward To British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Having put its provincial finances on a much sounder footing, the British Columbia Government is beginning to secure its reward in greatly reduced interest rates.

On its loans from its bank the rate has been cut from 4¼ per cent to 3½ per cent. On its borrowings of $27,000,000 from the Federal Government the rate has been cut from 4 to 3 per cent.

This will reduce annual interest charges by about $300,000, it is estimated, but the Government is more interested in the growing prospect of a general refunding of provincial debt at reduced rates. When the market is receptive, the Government intends to implement its present legislation by which it is empowered to call in all provincial bonds and refloat them at lower rates, paying off in cash bond holders who do not wish to accept this arrangement.

Since the Government has determined that there shall be no default on provincial securities, no refunding scheme will be attempted until interest rates have dropped as a result of growing public confidence and not as a result of compulsion.

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United States Olympic Team Greatest Ever

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 14—The Olympic team of the United States, the greatest aggregation ever entered in the Olympic Games, will be practically, if not actually, intact when the Manhattan, the official boat, departs tomorrow, according to the decision of the American Olympic Committee, at its meeting at the Hotel Lincoln, yesterday, as the various selected contestants reported to their managers, and the amounts raised to send them came to hand. Only three may lack the full quota, and several others will have to pay their way in part or entirely out of their own pockets.

The result of the Randall's Island tryouts on Saturday and Sunday clinched the quota for the men's track and field team, and every one of the athletes who qualified there will be taken. But the women's track and field team, with the exception of five, is doubtful, and the remaining 10 of the quota of 15 will have to make up their expenses from outside sources The swimming teams, both of men and women, are also below their quota, but this may be met from the general fund, at least in part. The fencing team made up its own deficit, with the understanding that it will receive any general funds left over from the other sources.

Newcomers Give Promise

Further examination of the results of the track meet reveals prospects for even more success than anticipated, as study of the newcomers gives promise of victories and points where the team had been regarded as weak. John Woodruff, a freshman in the University of Pittsburgh, victor in the 800 meters, is in the lead, with David Albritton, Ohio State University co-holder with Cornelius Johnson of the world record in the high jump, of almost equal prominence. Matthew Mack Robinson, of Pasadena Junior College, is still another addition to the group, with his second in the 200 meters and qualification as a member of the 400-meter relay team, while John W. Brooks, the Chicago parks candidate, second to Owens in the broad jump, is also likely to add points to the score.

But the outstanding performer is undoubtedly the California schoolboy, Louis Zamperini, whose final sprint, following his well-judged performance in the 500-meter run, gave him a dead heat with Donald Lash. Of almost equal performance value at Berlin is Archie J. San Romani of Kansas State Teachers College, who fought Glenn Cunningham to a finish in the 1500 meters, outran C. Gene Venzke, and eliminated William R. Bonthron.

Two of the qualifiers, though technically outside the expected list, have records behind them that only their lack of recent performances prevented advance selection. Frank Wykoff, in the 100, won his third Olympic berth, with his third to Owens and Metcalf in the event, and Donald E. Favor, former University of Maine star, has been prominent in hammer-throw efforts, though regarded as out of present-day competition. But he showed all his old-time skill and put out Irving Folwartshny in brilliant style.

Navy Furnishes Hurdler

Only a final heave by Jack Torrance, to win first place in the shot-put, prevented still another big upset, as Sam H. Francis of Nebraska, with his early putt of 50ft. 4in., led all the way through, until the Louisiana star made his final try of 51ft. 6½in. in the event, after trailing in fifth place up to that point. But he took second place anyhow, and is likely to add laurels to the team under the guidance of the skilled coaches who will now train him for Berlin.

The Navy is responsible for another newcomer of importance, as Ensign Joseph Patterson, regarded as the star all-round athlete of the Naval Academy, fought Glenn Hardin right to the finish of the 400-meter hurdle final, and forced the champion to display his finest performance to defeat him.

The two babies of the team are Elizabeth Ryan, of the Women's Swimming Association, 12 years old, who made the team as the fourth-place winner in the 100-meter free-style swim, thereby qualifying for the relay team, and Marjorie Gestring, two months older, just over the edge into her teens, who was second to Katherine Rawls in the springboard dive, with the Miami Beach star defeating the Los Angeles girl by only two hundredths of a point, 78.74 to 78.72.

Other surprise qualifiers on the track were Robert H. Packard, University of Georgia, third in the 200-meter, ahead of Ralph Metcalfe; Harold Smallwood, U. S. C., second to Williams in the 400 leading James E. Lu Valle; Harry C. Williamson, third in the 800; Glen Dawson, third in the steeplechase, and close to the old-time record of J. P. McCluskey, who was second; Roy M. Staley, another of the sensational team of U. S. C., third in the 110 hurdles; Delos E. Thurber, U. S. C., third in the high jump over Walter Marty, with a jump of 6.6; Gary Brown, Glencoe Club, New York, who broke through the serried ranks of the southern contingent to take third place in the hop, step and jump; Walter D. Wood Jr., Newark A. C., third in the discus throw, and Malcolm Metcalf, of Los Angeles, second in the javelin.

Holder of Gold Lifetime Pass

© Brown Bros.

Napoleon Lajoie

Woonsocket Hack Driver Becomes Famous Player

One of the greatest players of all time, Napoleon Lajoie is another holder of the gold life-time pass as the result of 21 years of playing in two major leagues. It was back in 1896 that Lajoie, who was driving a hack in Woonsocket, R. I., was signed to play with the Fall River team. But it was only a short time later that he was sold to the Philadelphia National League Club where he played five years. In 1901 he became a member of the Philadelphia Athletics; but his stay there was a short one as the next year found him with the Cleveland American League club with which organization he played 13 years. In 1915 he returned to the Athletics, retiring two years later.

Lajoie is now a resident of Lake Worth, Fla., in the winter time where he occupies his time in raising oranges. In the summer he resides in Cleveland and engages in the automobile tire business.

During his 21 years of activity on the major-league diamond he compiled a record which comes pretty near to entitling him to a place in the Baseball Hall of Fame. He was undoubtedly the most graceful second-baseman that ever played the keystone bag and his grand fielding average of .966 shows that he was capable of playing that position with the very best.

It was, however, as a batsman that Lajoie did his greatest work. He compiled a life-time batting average of .338 and in only five of the 21 years he played the game did he fall below the .300-class. He was also one of the few players who have batted .400 or better in a season. He accomplished this in 1901, when he hit for .405. His life-time record follows:

Year	Club	G.	AB.	R.	H.	HR.	SB.	P.C.
1896	Philadelphia Nationals	39	174	37	57	1	6	.328
1897	Philadelphia Nationals	126	545	107	198	4	22	.363
1898	Philadelphia Nationals	147	610	113	200	5	33	.328
1899	Philadelphia Nationals	72	308	70	117	4	14	.379
1900	Philadelphia Nationals	102	451	95	154	7	25	.346
1901	Philadelphia Americans	131	543	145	220	13	27	.405
1902	Cleveland Americans	87	352	81	129	7	19	.369
1903	Cleveland Americans	126	488	90	173	7	22	.355
1904	Cleveland Americans	140	554	92	211	5	31	.381
1905	Cleveland Americans	65	249	29	82	2	11	.329
1906	Cleveland Americans	152	602	88	214	0	20	.355
1907	Cleveland Americans	137	509	53	152	2	24	.299
1908	Cleveland Americans	157	581	77	168	2	15	.289
1909	Cleveland Americans	126	469	56	152	1	13	.324
1910	Cleveland Americans	159	591	92	227	4	27	.384
1911	Cleveland Americans	90	315	36	115	2	13	.365
1912	Cleveland Americans	117	448	66	165	0	18	.368
1913	Cleveland Americans	137	465	66	156	1	17	.335
1914	Cleveland Americans	121	419	37	108	1	14	.258
1915	Philadelphia Americans	129	490	40	137	1	10	.280
1916	Philadelphia Americans	113	426	33	105	2	15	.246
Totals		2475	9589	1503	3240	71	396	.338

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	48	29	.623
St. Louis	49	30	.620
Pittsburgh	42	36	.538
Cincinnati	40	37	.519
New York	40	39	.506
Boston	39	41	.488
Philadelphia	29	49	.372
Brooklyn	27	53	.338

Results July 13

Boston 4, Pittsburgh 1.
Chicago 1, New York 0.
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 4.
Only games scheduled.

Indians Take Feller

CLEVELAND, July 14 (AP)—The Cleveland baseball club has ordered Bob Feller, 17-year-old high school pitching star, to join the Indians today at Philadelphia for the rest of the season. C. C. Slapnicka, assistant to the president of the Indians, announced the order. Feller fanned eight of the St. Louis Cardinals in three innings of an exhibition game here last week. The youth is a junior at Adel (Iowa) High School. He has been pitching in a class A league. He was signed by the Indians last season.

Wants Sports Commission

TORONTO, July 14 (AP)—Hugh Plaxton, Liberal member of Parliament for Toronto Trinity and a former Olympic hockey star, said yesterday he is sponsor of a bill authorizing the appointment of a three-man commission empowered to supervise and control all amateur and professional sports in Canada. It will be introduced at the next session of Parliament if he can persuade a cabinet minister to accept it as a Government measure.

Riggs Starts Late But Features Men's Clay Court Tennis

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Robert Riggs, United States junior and clay court titleholder and co-holder of the national clay courts doubles championship, seeded No. 1, featured the third session of the ninth annual men's eastern clay courts championships at the Jackson Heights Club yesterday.

Riggs, an 18-year-old prep school boy, who hails from Los Angeles, was forced to start late because of the Spring Lake, N. J., invitation, which he lost to Frank Parker. He won his first-round match from Richard B. Todd, Jackson Heights, 6—0, 6—0. Then Riggs defeated Eugene Lambert, the last of the four Kenyon College (Ohio) entrants, by the same scores.

The foreign seeded list of five was pared down to one as Guy Cheng, Chinese Davis Cup star, dropped his second-round match to Bryan Hamlin, Bridge Hampton, L. I., 6—3, 6—2. Lewis Duff, Montreal, Canada, was the other foreign player to go. Robert Kelleher, Forest Hills, L. I., measured the Canadian, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4. Fernandez Morrell, Cuba, is the remaining foreign star.

Morrell, who was mistaken for Ricardo Morales, Cuban Davis Cup player, when the tournament began, was definitely located today as a Cuban who is a member of the Georgia School of Technology tennis squad.

J. Gilbert Hall, eighth in national rank, seeded No. 2, fared almost as well as Riggs. Hall gave up two games in winning both his first and second-round matches. He downed Roger A. Thompson, Jackson Heights, 6—2, 6—2, and duplicated his scores over Randall Rose of Kingston, N. Y.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	60	47	.561
Oakland	57	47	.548
Missions	57	50	.533
Portland	51	49	.510
Los Angeles	53	54	.495
San Diego	53	55	.491
San Francisco	51	56	.477
Sacramento	40	64	.385

Results July 13

No games scheduled.

Don to Drive Delphine VIII

DETROIT, July 14 (AP)—Kaye Don, British sportsman, will drive one of the two boats Horace E. Dodge has entered in the Gold Cup race at Lake George, N. Y., July 25, Hubert Luker, Dodge's representative here, announced today. Don will drive the Delphine VIII, and Bennett Hill will drive the other Dodge challenger, the Impshi. The English speed enthusiast has competed in two Harmsworth trophy races, losing both to Gar Wood.

American Race Tightens When Yankees Slump

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Everything considered, the second half of the American League pennant race promises to be very interesting for the New York Yankees.

A quick glance at the standing might lead one to believe that, as far as the flag race is concerned, the Yanks have no worries whatsoever. They had a comfortable 10-game lead as the season passed the halfway mark and their tremendous batting power had opposing pitchers in constant trouble.

But of late, the situation has changed. The Yanks were never particularly strong in the hurling department, and now their batting attack has suddenly become silent.

Stride Broken

Since their stride was broken a week ago by the three-day layoff caused by the all-Star game in Boston, the Yankees have experienced trouble regaining the winning form that put them far out in front during the early days of the month. In their last five games, the New Yorkers have scored only 14 runs, while enemy batters have driven home 36 tallies against Yankee pitching.

Only Lou Gehrig, the durable first baseman, has maintained a normal hitting pace. Four of those 14 runs resulted from Gehrig homers. He hit his twenty-fourth of the year yesterday to take over the major-league leadership. He has been in front of the individual batting parade for several weeks.

The Yankee lead was reduced to 8½ games yesterday when they were defeated by the Chicago White Sox, as the Detroit Tigers triumphed over Philadelphia. That margin of lead would be safe enough if Joe McCarthy's boys were hitting. But they are not. And without that powerful attack, the Yanks appear helpless.

Yanks Face Tigers

During the next few days, McCarthy faces a series that may determine the future success of his team. The Tigers come into New York for four games in three days, the doubleheader being scheduled for tomorrow, and if the Yanks can lengthen their lead at the expense of the Bengals, the horizon will look brighter.

The Tigers are playing good baseball. Under the guidance of Del Baker, who took over the managership when Mickey Cochrane was forced to take a rest, the team has come fast. Al Simmons is hitting again and Schoolboy Rowe, always a better pitcher during the last half of the campaign, is winning steadily. And their position in the race seems even more remarkable when one remembers that slugging Hank Greenberg is still on the sidelines.

Only five hits were collected by the Yankees yesterday. They faced the husky White Sox right-hander, Johnny Whitehead, Monte Pearson, who is considered McCarthy's ace hurler, started against the Sox in search of his twelfth victory, but Chicago batters found his delivery no problem.

As a matter of fact, the White Sox have had little trouble keeping up with the Yankees all season. While the New Yorkers have stayed ahead in every other series, they have only broken even in 14 games with the White Sox.

Tenth in 12 Starts

The Tigers gained their tenth triumph in their last 12 games yesterday behind the steady pitching of Roxie Lawson. The Athletics were their victims, 5 to 2. Washington took over third place in the American League standing by beating St. Louis, 9 to 3. Cleveland scored over Boston, 11 to 3, and went into a tie for fourth position, with the Red Sox.

The Cubs took possession of the National League lead by virtue of a 1-to-0 victory over the Giants. The Cardinals, unable to defend themselves because of an open date in the schedule, dropped to second place. Carl Hubbell and Gabler who divided the pitching duties for the Giants, limited the Cubs to two hits, but the Bruins needed only one of them to score their single run. Lee held the Giants to four safeties.

The Bees continued their surprising streak by beating the Pirates, 4 to 1. The Boston team has won five straight. The Cincinnati Reds took an undisputed grip on fourth position by defeating the Phillies, 6 to 4.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	56	29	.659
Newark	53	34	.609
Buffalo	54	36	.600
Baltimore	48	42	.533
Montreal	43	45	.489
Toronto	38	52	.422
Albany	32	53	.376
Syracuse	26	59	.306

Results July 13

Buffalo 7, Albany 6.
Toronto 5, Baltimore 4.
Rochester 14, Syracuse 13.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	52	36	.591
St. Paul	54	38	.587
Columbus	47	44	.516
Minneapolis	47	44	.516
Kansas City	46	44	.511
Indianapolis	42	47	.472
Toledo	39	53	.424
Louisville	35	56	.385

Results July 13

Minneapolis 9, Louisville 6.
St. Paul 7, Toledo 6.
Milwaukee 4, Columbus 3.
Kansas City 4, Indianapolis 3.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	53	27	.663
Detroit	44	35	.557
Washington	43	37	.538
Boston	43	38	.531
Cleveland	43	38	.531
Chicago	39	40	.494
Philadelphia	27	50	.351
St. Louis	24	51	.320

Results July 13

Detroit 5, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 6, New York 3.
Washington 9, St. Louis 3.
Cleveland 11, Boston 3.

Bremen Sights Yacht

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—The liner Bremen yesterday reported it had sighted the yacht Peter von Danzig, one of the entrants in the Bermuda-to-Cuxhaven, Ger., yacht race, at 9:30 a. m., Greenwich time (4:30 a. m., eastern standard time), in latitude north 45.31 and longitude west 43.08.

1937 Season to Open April 20

CHICAGO, July 14 (AP)—The office of Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis announced yesterday that the 1937 major league season will open Tuesday, April 20, and close Sunday, Oct. 3.

Chess

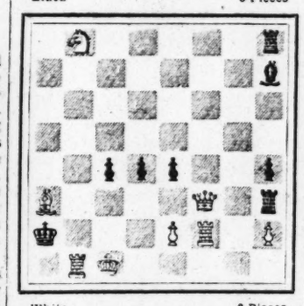
By Frederick R. Chevalier

July 14, 1936

Problem No. 1843

By J. C. J. Wainwright

Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

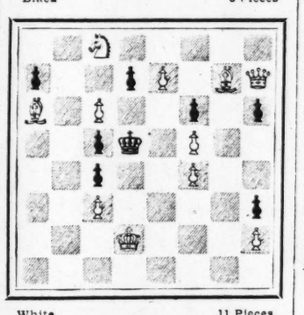
White to play and mate in two

(First prize, Wanderer 1856. Unquestionably the famous Boston composer's most widely known two-mover.

Problem No. 1844

By J. C. J. Wainwright

Black 8 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(London Times Weekly Supplement, Dec. 11, 1903. First published only in notation, and believed to appear now for the first time in diagram form. It is both difficult and bizarre.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1841. Kt-Kt5

No. 1842. 1. Q-QKt — P-Q7
2. B-K6
1. ——— — K-B6
2. B-R5
1. ——— — K-Kt4
2. B-K6ch
1. ——— — K-B4
2. B-K6

End-Game No. 312. White wins: 1 BxP, PxB; 2 RxP, K-Kt2; 3 B-Kt7!, and must either win the Q or mate at KKt6.

End-Game

In this position, White forces mate in five. But the move actually made by W. Henneberger (vs. Bernstein, Zurich, 1934) was Q-Kt4, which drew after a prolonged struggle.

End-Game No. 313

Black 11 Pieces

White 11 Pieces

White to play and force mate in five

Notes

An extensive collection of artistic chess men is now on exhibition at the Semitic Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge. There are pieces from China, Burma, Java, as well as most of the European countries. The material used is generally ivory; but there are also pieces of silver, amber, horn, bone, lacquered wood. Often the designs have historical or mythological significance. The collection, "from the Hammond collection of London," is somewhat larger than those on view at either the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition, or the national championship, held this spring at the Hotel Astor, New York City.

Arranged in conjunction with the 300th anniversary of the founding of Harvard, it can be seen daily, and will continue throughout the summer. There is no admission charge.

The most important tournament of the year, at Nottingham, England, will begin in mid-August. Reshevsky and Fine, the two American representatives, will leave America shortly. Fine to take part in a small Dutch tournament before the other event starts. The English tournament committee has supplied about half the traveling expenses of the two, the remainder being generously supplied by members of the Marshall Chess Club, New York. Chess tournaments, however keen the competition or distinguished the competitors, are not self-supporting, in the sense that the "gate" can take care of expenses. This means that the expenses must be met out of private contributions, and the fact is largely responsible for the relatively meager living that most chess masters make. Only in Russia, according to reports, is the number of paid admissions in the thousands, rather than the tens or hundreds.

Here is a selection of games from the recent Moscow tournament won by Capablanca. This tournament, a double-round affair, is Capablanca's only major victory since the 1927 New York tournament, in which each master met his competitors four times.

Sicilian Defense

RJumin White	Flohr Black	RJumin White	Flohr Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	17 R-R3	Kt-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 P-K5	P-Kt3
3 P-Q4	PxP	19 PxP	BxP
4 KtxP	Q-B2	20 Kt-K4	P-B4
5 Kt-Kt5	Q-Kt	21 Kt-Kt5	Kt-B
6 P-QB4	Kt-B3	22 Q-B2	B-K2
7 QKt-B3	P-QR3	23 B-B3	BxKt
8 Kt-R3	P-K3	24 PxB	P-K4
9 Kt-B2	Q-B2	25 Kt-K3	Kt-Q5
10 P-B4	P-Q3	26 R-R4	Q-Q
11 B-Q3	P-QKt3	27 R-KB	Kt(B)-K3
12 Castles	B-Kt2	28 Kt-Kt4	QxP
13 B-Q2	B-K2	29 Kt-R6ch	K-Kt2
14 K-R	R-QB	30 R-R3	Kt-B5
15 Q-K2	Castles	31 QxKt(B4)	
16 R-B3	KR-K	White resigns	

King's Indian Defense

Loewenfisch White	Eliskases Black	Loewenfisch White	Eliskases Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	23 Kt-Kt5	BxB
2 P-B4	P-Q3	24 KRxB	Kt-R3
3 P-Q4	P-KKt3	25 P-Kt5	BxB
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	26 QxB	QxPch
5 P-KKt3	QKt-Q2	27 K-R	Q-K2
6 B-Kt2	Castles	28 R-KKt	K-R3
7 Castles	R-K	29 P-B5	KtxP
8 P-K4	P-K4	30 KtxBP	QxKt
9 P-Q5	Kt-B4	31 RxPch	KxR
10 Q-B2	P-QR4	32 Q-B5ch	K-R3
11 Kt-K	Kt-R4	33 Q-B6ch	K-R2
12 Kt-Q3	KtxKt	34 Q-B5ch	K-Kt
13 QxKt	P-KB4	35 R-Kt1ch	Q-Kt2
14 P-B3	P-B5	36 Q-B6	R-R2
15 P-KKt4	Kt-B3	37 QxQP	Kt-Q6
16 B-Q2	Kt-Q2	38 Q-K6ch	K-R
17 B-K	B-B3	39 RxQ	RxR
18 Q-K2	K-Kt2	40 Q-R6ch	K-Kt
19 Q-KB2	Kt-B4	41 P-KR4	Kt-K8
20 R-Q	P-R4	42 Q-K6ch	K-R2
21 B-R3	R-R	43 Q-R3	QR-KKt
22 Q-Kt2	B-R5	Resigns	

Cubs Recall Stephenson

CHICAGO, July 14 (AP)—Wally Stephenson, young catcher optioned to Los Angeles of the Pacific Coast League several weeks ago, was recalled by the Chicago Cubs last night because of the mishap sustained by Gabby Hartnett, regular Bruin backstop.

Mann Announces List of Baseball Players For Trip

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Leslie Mann, manager of the Olympic baseball team, yesterday announced the squad of 20 players who will give baseball "demonstrations" at the Olympic Games at Berlin next month. The players were chosen as a result of a series of tryouts at Baltimore.

The squad includes five members of the Penn Athletic Club team of Philadelphia, three Stanford University players and representatives of Southern California, Texas, Nebraska, Oregon, Western State Teachers of Kalamazoo, Mich., Bowdoin and Coe as well as a few non-college players.

Dinty Dennis of Miami, Fla., will be assistant manager of the squad, Harry Wolter, Palo Alto, Calif., head coach and George Lang, Philadelphia, assistant coach. George (Tiny) Parker, former major league arbiter, and John P. Whalen of Springfield, Mass., have been chosen as umpires to accompany the team. The players named for the squad were:

Hubert S. Shaw, Presque Island, Maine; Henry S. Wagnon, Bostwick, Ga.; Grover H. Galvin Jr., Rockford, Iowa; Emmett W. Fore, Houston, Texas; Dow Wilson, Malden, Mass.; Thomas W. Downey, Chula Vista, Calif.; Richard R. Hanna and Gordon W. Mallatratt, San Francisco; Fred Heringer, Clarksburg, Calif.; Norman Livermore, San Rafael, Calif.; Leslie McNeece, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; Ron Hibbard, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Paul J. Amen, Lincoln, Neb.; William N. Sayles, Portland, Ore.; Hyman Goldberg, Brooklyn; Curtis A. Myers, Hartford, Conn.; Charles A. Simons Jr., Aldan, Penna., and Earnest E. Eddowes, Rolf N. Carlsten and Carson Thomson, Philadelphia.

Rainbow Leads Yankee by 1 Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT POND BAY, L. I., July 14—Skipper Harold S. Vanderbilt and his light-air boat, Rainbow, made it one up on rival Commodore Gerry Lambert and his Yankee yesterday afternoon on the run from Block Island to this point in the annual Eastern Yacht Club cruise as he led the flagship by over four minutes. This is the former cup defender's third triumph against the Boston yacht's two victories.

With a light northeast shifting to southwest wind prevailing, the Rainbow stepped away from the Yankee at the start and was never headed on the 25-mile course. The large "J" class sloops again led in corrected time, although Lively Lady, "Q" class, led the other yachts in time.

The fleet will make its final run to New London by way of the Watch Hill buoy today.

Sopwith's New Yacht Proves to Be Speedy

LONDON (AP) — British hopes of finally capturing the America's Cup, held by the United States since the first race in 1851, rocketed sharply here following a sensational display of speed by T. O. M. Sopwith's new challenger, Endeavour II.

In one of her first performances, the new "mystery" craft, equipped with numerous secret gadgets, ran far afield of Britain's front-rank "J" class yachts after a bad start.

The sleek new boat, which is expected to challenge for the cup in 1937, trailed all the way on the first lap of a triangular course against Astra, Endeavour I and Velsheda. Then, with an astonishing burst of speed, she shot ahead to win by six minutes over the nearest competitor, Astra.

The original Endeavour I, Sopwith's 1934 challenger, which lost to Rainbow in four races out of six, finished nearly 11 minutes behind the new Endeavour II.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

As the result of a general decline in batting averages, baseball's big six had nine members today, with two in the National League and three in the American tied for third place in their respective circuits. Lou Gehrig, the pace setter with an average of .384, and Paul Waner, holding second place in the National League with .353, were the only members of the group to hold their own yesterday. Bill Dickey lost the most ground, dropping six points when he failed to get a hit in four times at bat against Johnny Whitehead of the White Sox.

The standings (three leaders and ties in each league)

Player	G	AB	R	H	PC
Gehrig, Yankees	80	310	99	119	.384
Radcliff, White Sox	65	275	53	104	.378
Dickey, Yankees	62	244	63	89	.365
Appling, White Sox	64	236	42	86	.365
Sullivan, Indians	52	178	24	65	.365
Medwick, Cardinals	79	324	55	116	.358
P. Waner, Pirates	72	289	52	102	.353
Jordan, Bees	82	332	56	115	.346
Camilli, Phillies	78	292	60	101	.346

Charlie Yates Ready To Defend Golf Title

OMAHA, Neb., July 14 (AP)—While the defending champion, Charlie Yates of Atlanta, Ga., took it easy in the clubhouse, the rest of a high-powered field came out to battle the Happy Hollow Club Course and typical Nebraska July weather today, in the qualifying round of the thirty-seventh annual western amateur golf title tournament.

The blond Atlantan, who won the 1935 crown by conquering Rodney Bliss of Omaha in the final round at Colorado Springs, was exempt from qualifying. He had, however, two days of practice swinging under his belt and was ready for the battle with the 31 survivors of the 36-hole qualifying test. He had a 73, one over par, Sunday, and trimmed it down to regulation 72 yesterday, in spite of trouble with the tricky greens.

Florida Appoints Beard Coach

GAINESVILLE, Fla., July 14 (AP)—The State Board of Control has approved the appointment of Percy M. Beard, former world's champion hurdler, as track coach at the University of Florida. Beard, who holds the recognized world's record of 14.2s. in the 120-yard hurdles, now is track coach at Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn). He is an Auburn alumnus.

American Yachts Keep Cup

GREENOCK, Scot., July 14 (AP)—America's yachting team today retained the British-American Cup, winning its fourth successive race from the British challengers, 30½ points to 16.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Strongest Team Yet

WITH the trials all over, the men selected and ready to leave New York tomorrow on the S. S. Manhattan, there is no question but what the United States will be represented by the strongest track and field team that has ever represented any nation in the Olympic Games when those events are run off in the Stadium at Berlin next month. Based on the showing the athletes made in the final tryouts for the 21 individual events on the Olympic program, there were nine in which the winner recorded a better performance than that which won the corresponding event in the Olympic Games of 1932 which were held at Los Angeles. While no trials were held for the 400- and 1600-meter relays, there is little question but what the men who will represent the Stars and Stripes in those two events will be able to better the winning times of 1932.

Wide World

Donald B. Lash

Far West Predominates

As was predicted before the American tryouts were started, the Far West has furnished more members for the team than any other section of the country. No less than 20 athletes from the Pacific Coast have qualified for the trip, which really shows just how American athletic supremacy in track and field sports has moved westward during the past few years. When these games were renewed in 1896, every American to win an event came from the Atlantic coast. This year there are only four easterners on the whole squad who won first places in the trials and at the present writing Henry Dryer, former Rhode Island State hammer thrower, is the only one of them who appears as a favorite to win a title at Berlin. The other three are John Woodruff of University of Pittsburgh, Elmer Brown of Pawtucket, R. I., and William McMahon of Worcester, Mass. Woodruff won the half mile in time slower than that which won the event at the Olympics in 1932 and Brown and McMahon won the two Marathon tryouts in times which fell behind that for the 1932 Olympic Marathon.

Should Win at Least Nine Events

As shown by the performances, there is good reason for expecting Uncle Sam's representatives winning the nine individual events in which their final performances bettered the Olympic performances of 1932. They are the 200-meter dash, the 1500-meter run, the 3000-meter steeplechase, the 110-meter and 400-meter hurdles, the running high and broad jumps, the pole vault and the decathlon. If they do not, it will be because they are not in as good form as they were in the final tryouts or athletes from other countries will show marked superiority over any performances they have been credited with to date.

The Fall of the Record Holders

One of the regrettable things connected with the final tryouts was the inability of three world's record holders to make the team. Ben B. Eastman in the 800-meter run; William R. Bonthron in the 1500-meter run and George Varoff in the pole vault are the men referred to. Eastman showed speed at his specialty on the Pacific Coast this spring which made him a one-sided favorite to make the team; but the former Stanford University star fell before three runners who had not previously shown speed enough to eliminate the world record holder. Bonthron, holder of the record for the 1500, has been trying a comeback; but he found the pace too fast and Gene Venzke, whom he defeated in the eastern semifinal tryouts at Boston, took the third place to Cunningham and Romani. It was only a week previous that Varoff had established a world's record in the pole vault but he could not duplicate Sunday and gave way to three vaulters who finished 3½in. behind him at Princeton.

Owens and Lash

If we may single out the two athletes who will be more closely watched than any others we would pick Jesse Owens and Don Lash. These two athletes have five first places to their credit and that is something to talk about when you consider the fact that they had to face the best the country had to offer. Owens in the 100- and 200-meter dashes and the running broad jump is being favored to win those three titles at Berlin. Lash has qualified for the 5000- and 10,000-meter runs, two events in which an American has never come out victorious and, while his winning times were below the Olympic times of 1932, his running gives indications that he may possibly be the first American to win one of these events. They are, without doubt, two of the greatest runners who have ever worn the American shield in Olympic competition.

German Net Stars To Visit America

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—While America's athletes will descend on Germany for the Olympic Games this summer, German tennis stars plan to return the compliment in the United States tennis championships.

The United States Lawn Tennis Association announced yesterday that four of Germany's ranking players would play in the singles championships at Forest Hills, Sept. 3 to 12, and the doubles championships at th Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., Aug. 24 to 29.

Heading the delegation is Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, leader of the German Davis Cup team which won the European zone competition and runner-up to Fred Perry at Wimbledon. Others are Heiner Henkel, another Davis Cup star, Karl Lund and Marieluis Horn.

Fraulein Horn, Germany's No. 2 woman player, also performed brilliantly at Wimbledon, defeating Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., one of America's best players, in the first round.

Bayshore Joins Phillies

PHILADELPHIA, July 14 (AP)—Walter F. Bayshore of Enola, Penna., a right-handed outfielder, joined the Philadelphia National League Club in Cincinnati yesterday, it was announced at the Phillies' offices. Scout Patsy O'Rourke, who found Bayshore playing semipro ball in the All-Lancaster League, described the recruit as a potential hitter. O'Rourke said Bayshore played a few games at the opening of the season with the Allentown Brooks of the New York-Pennsylvania League and was then released.

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Several States Place Obstacles In Lemke's Path

ALBANY, N. Y., July 14 (AP)—Difficulties beset Representative William Lemke's third-party candidacy for President in several states, delegates to the National Association of Secretaries of State reported here yesterday.

At the same time in New York City, Supreme Court Justice Charles McLaughlin approved a certificate of incorporation for the North Dakotan's Union Party.

While the certificate did not specifically name Mr. Lemke, Attorney John A. Miller, who offered it, said the New York state organization was for Mr. Lemke and that papers would be filed in the secretary of state's office here today or tomorrow.

Requirements Differ

Some delegates to the secretaries' meeting declared the requirements for placing the Union Party ticket on ballots in their states are "relatively simple."

But Edward J. Hughes, Illinois Secretary of State, said the Union Party there was "faced with two obstacles in placing Mr. Lemke on the ballot."

First," he declared, "an attempt is being made by a group of Illinois voters to file a slate of candidates for a Union Party, although according to Illinois sources, its supporters are unrelated to the Lemke group. This means confusion in the circulating of petitions and in balloting on election day.

25,000 Names Required

"Furthermore, a rigid requirement for filing petitions makes it doubly difficult to place Mr. Lemke's name on the ballot. The Illinois law requires a minimum of 25,000 petitioners.

Louis Cappelli, Rhode Island Secretary of State ,and Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, said that only 500 and 1000 petitioners, respectively, would be required to place a third party on the ballots in their States.

Dürer Price Doubles At Old Masters Sale By Auction in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 14—The third and last day's sale today of the noted Henry Oppenheimer collection of paintings by old masters drew a large crowd to Christie's and proved to be of exceptional interest both as regards the variety and high quality of the works sold.

One of the earliest items offered was a pen-and-wash drawing by Rubens, "Landscape" (Lot 304), a good example of the master's early style, dated about 1609, which fetched £892, 10s.

An outstanding example of Dürer's purely Gothic style is that masterpiece of expressive pen line, "A Wise Virgin" (Lot 365), which only in 1927 realized £1120 at the Murray sale. This afternoon it was valued at £2415, the purchaser being Messrs. Buttery.

Not only the most important of the French drawings, but in the opinion of many experts the most remarkable drawing in all the Oppenheimer collection was Jean Fouquet's "Portrait of an Ecclesiastic" (Lot 428), which is believed to be a portrait of Teodoro Lelli, Bishop of Treviso, who as Papal Legate accompanied the Bishop of Ostia on a mission to Louis XI of France in 1464. A red chalk copy of this drawing, which Mr. Oppenheimer lent to the French Exhibition of 1932, is in the Royal Library at Windsor. After keen competition this extraordinarily beautiful and powerful drawing was obtained for £10,700 by Duveen Brothers of London.

Other notable drawings sold today included the "Design for a Circular Medallion" by Hans Holbein the Younger—two and one-sixteenth inches in diameter—which brought £1522 10s.; a portrait by Wolf Huber, which sold for £3655, and sheet drawings by Peter Vischer, which went at £1365.

Karpis Pleads Guilty

ST. PAUL, July 14 (AP)—Alvin Karpis pleaded guilty to conspiracy in the $100,000 ransom kidnaping of William Hamm, Jr., St. Paul brewer, as his case was called for trial in federal court today. Federal judge M. M. Joyce deferred sentence until the conclusion of the trial of Edmund C. Bartholmey, former postmaster of Bensenville, Ill., and John P. (Jack) Peifer, St. Paul night club owner whose trial on similar charges opened this morning.

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Indians Retrace Trails for Treaty Money

Canoes ply waters of uncharted rivers and lakes, bringing families from remote points to payment offices.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, July 14—On the banks of the lakes and rivers in northern Ontario, wigwams and tents mark an encampment of Indians, who have come from many miles around, for word of the coming of the white man to make his annual treaty payments has gone ahead.

In canoes they have come down unmapped rivers, although their country has been known for many years. Fur traders, many years ago first went through it, but its lakes and rivers, a myriad of them will not be found on maps.

And down these unnamed streams and lakes come the Indians this summer, as they did last, and the years before. For the Indians come to receive their annual treaty payments.

Compensation Guaranteed

As recently as 1930, Canada's aborigines surrendered vast slices of northern Ontario land to the white man. Then as in the past the Indian received compensation for his lands.

As far back as 1670 in the reign of Charles II protection to the Indians who desired to place themselves under the British flag was assured by the various governors of the colonies acting on instructions from the King himself.

Dating even to 1664 there are records of agreements and treaties made with the Indians of New England while Canada was still under French rule. Up to 1818 compensation for land surrendered was made at the time of the treaty either in goods or money. Since then compensation has been made in the form of an annuity.

Wigwams of Deerskin

Comes summer and the canoes are on the way to the meeting place. Wigwams of deerskin appear just as they did many years ago when the Indian first came in contact with the white man. Cooking fires and wreaths of smoke skyward. The place takes on the appearance of a remote Indan village, yet the Indians are dressed as you and I. Their gay ornaments and feathers have disappeared. Even for this occasion, the biggest holiday in the year, they are not brought out. The northern Indian dresses like the white man who lives in the bush.

Ontario Indians have become accustomed to get their annual heritage from commissioners who arrive by airplane. For several years a plane has taken the place of canoe and portage. The "Big Bee" as the Indians call the airplane, cuts the trip that took at least three months by the old method, to about a third of that time.

As Long as Rivers Run

The paymaster of the party sits down at a table which has been taken from a house or trading post store. A doctor stands nearby, and there is a Royal Canadian Mounted Policeman not far away. Indians come up chatting and watching the man immediately in front of the paymaster receive his money and a medical examination, as set down in the treaty, which goes on, as stated in the old treaties, "as long as the sun shines and the rivers run."

In northern Ontario the payment is an annual amount of $4 to every man, woman and child. In other parts it is $5 or slightly more, depending on the arrangements made when the pipe of peace passed hands at the signing of the treaty.

Each Indian has a cardboard ticket. It is his or her bond, their identification for their annual heritage. That cardboard ticket comes forth from hidden recesses in their clothing, carfully wrapped up. Some of the older folks carry it on a string around their necks.

Ceremonial Dances

When the treaty money has been paid the festivities begin. There are campfires, dances, singing, chanting, and all the ceremonials that the Indians have been accustomed to in years gone by. There is a feeling of happiness about the camp and old tales are revived, old pals of the hunt swap stories, and one thinks of a convention. The next day the treaty airplane leaves, but the festivities go on, the trading store does a good business and then the camp gradually melts away, each family moving back to continue whatever line of work it had been doing.

Do not for a moment think that the Indians are poor, or that the Canadian Government is not giving them a square deal. There were new reserves established with each treaty, areas where the Indians who surrendered their land will still be the only inhabitants allowed. In Northern Ontario one square mile is set aside for each family of five Indians in the tribe at the time the treaty was signed. These reserves are solely for the red man, no white man may enter them without permission from the Government and the consent of the Indians. Schools have been built on these reserves, and the Indian children learn their reading, writing and arithmetic.

Reserve of $15,000,000

Often these reserves become too large for the Indians to operate. Then the Government advises selling. The proceeds of such a sale, usually part of a reserve, are kept in custody for the Indian by the Dominion government. There is at present more than $15,000,000 at Ottawa belonging to Canada's Indians. Most of the money comes from the sale of land and the accumulation of interest of soldiers' pensions and other moneys paid to the Indians. There are a number of Indians in western Canada, who, due to the sale of lands, receive in the neighborhood of $1500 to $2000 a year interest.

In Manitoba not so long ago a large tract of woodland on a reserve was the basis of negotiations. The Government advised selling because in case of fire the Indians had no means of protecting such a large area of forest. But the old chief, who had seen the trees grow up from saplings was loath to part with his beloved forest. He would not sell. After his passing the councillors of the tribe asked the Government to sell the land. The members of the tribe realized $1,000,000 on their forest.

The nearest approach to the Indian of long ago is the northern Ontario Indian who has only in recent years come in for treaty money as a result of recent treaties.

He traps for fur in winter. In summer he helps at trading posts, mining camps and other outposts of civilization. He has little need of money, but trades his furs and his services for what are today his necessities, flour, bacon, canned foods, radio receivers, outboard motors for his canoes, and all the other conveniences which he sees in the white man's house and store.

He will never be in want, for he is a ward of the Government, who, according to treaties, must take care of him in any emergency.

Present and Old-Time Costuming Contrasted

Upper—As Indians Are Dressed Today. One of the Camps at Which Natives From All Parts of the Canadian Northland Gather to Meet the Indian Agent and Get Their Treaty Annuities. Lower—When the Indians Dress Up in Full Regalia for White Man's Delectation. A Picturesque Setting Among the Mountains Near Banff

Saskatchewan Indians To Share in Jubilee; Chiefs Defend Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask., July 14 — With mixed feelings, Indians of Saskatchewan are making preparations to join their white brothers in August in a celebration of the diamond jubilee of the Fort Carlton Treaty of 1876. By that treaty the Indians signed away their rights to the broad plains of western Canada and accepted for the future limited reservations.

At the same meeting where they made their plans for the celebration, 30 Cree chiefs of northern Saskatchewan appointed a lawyer to take up their numerous grievances with the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa. They will renew a request for the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate their alleged wrongs and judge between them and the white men set over them in authority.

The Indians will ask the Government to give an accounting of their bank funds, held in trust by the federal authorities, and point out that they have had no accounting whatever for 20 years. They also insist that interest on their bank fund be paid yearly; that surrender deeds in future must be submitted to their lawyer, since in the past, agreements have been found unfavorable to the Indians when it was too late to do anything about it. And the red men will also make formal objection to what they regard as the autocratic attitude of departmental officials.

Arms Emphasis On Lee-Jackson Stamp Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., July 14—Protests against the proposed design of "two guns, two swords, two cannon, and two flags" on the postage stamp to be issued in honor of the two southern generals, Lee and Jackson, have been made to President Roosevelt with increasing vigor.

Rather than the militaristic design the protestants recommend the engraving known as "The Last Meeting" which pictures Generals Lee and Jackson on the eve of Chancellorsville.

First to recommend that the "gun, sword, and cannon" design be discarded in favor of "a design more in harmony with the desire for better understanding" was August Dietz of Richmond, noted philatelist, editor of Stamp and Cover magazine, and instigator of the idea for the Lee-Jackson stamp.

The Richmond Stamp Club joined the protest and indicated its indorsement of "The Last Meeting" engraving as a center for the stamp which had been recommended by Mr. Dietz.

The Daughters of the Confederacy, of Richmond, lent their voice to the protest and plan, it is reported, to write a letter to the President, to Alvin Hall, director of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, and to Virginia's two senators as well.

The protest movement began when it became known that the engraving, "The Last Meeting," which had been sent to the Bureau of Printing and Engraving by Mr. Dietz as the centerpiece to be used between the portraits of Generals Lee and Jackson, had been tentatively, at least, rejected.

Mr. Hall, the bureau's director, is reported to have replied to Mr. Dietz that use of "The Last Meeting" would be difficult because the work had progressed to such a degree. He indicated that the guns, swords, cannon and flags would be used instead.

In Mr. Dietz's letter to the President he requested the Chief Executive to use his "deciding influence" for omission of the paraphernalia of war and substitution of a group, not necessarily "The Last Meeting," which would be more in harmony with the desire for better understanding.

Politics on Radio Held Threat To U. S. Democracy

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 14 (AP)—Raymond Gram Swing, former editor of The Nation, told the Institute of Public Affairs today that the radio may destroy American democracy unless its programs are edited better and political broadcasting is separated from commercialism.

The radio presents "public affairs in such a muddle of confusion that listeners are unable to cope with the flood of material," while another danger lies in the "sale of radio time for political purposes," he said.

Force of Public Opinion

Mr. Swing, radio commentator on American affairs for the British Broadcasting Corporation and commentator on European affairs for the Columbia Broadcasting Corporation's School of the Air, spoke on "Public Opinion in a Democracy."

The present method of handling public affairs, he said, leads listeners to conclude that they are "too difficult to think through."

Sale of radio time for political purposes is a "thorny problem," Mr. Swing declared.

"But the principle that radio companies may derive revenue from selling political time is fundamentally repugnant to democracy, for it limits the radio to political interests which have money to pay for the time, and that at once makes ability to pay the test of time."

Assails Political Stand

He expressed "sympathy" for broadcasting companies, which gave their time free of charge three years, but which cannot afford to do so election year when so much more time is demanded.

"The truth remains," he added, "that the moment broadcasters sell time for political purposes, they cease to be democratic. If newspapers were to cease publishing political news unless they were subsidized by political parties, they, too, would cease to be democratic institutions."

Steel Plant Workers Get Boost in Wages

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, July 13 (AP)—Nine hundred of the 1100 employees of the Follansbee Brothers Steel Company received a wage boost today. William Lake, general manager, announced the increase along with a million dollar improvement program at the company's Toronto (Ohio) and Follansbee (W. Va.) plants.

Minority in A. F. of L. Council Seeks Delay on Suspensions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14 — As even the most ardent foes of a split in organized labor granted the present moment lacked any possibility of compromise, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor prepared today for a vote on suspension of eight insurgent unions led by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

Decision "one way or another" will be made tomorrow, it was predicted today by William Green, president of the A. F. of L. and marshal of its forces, opposed to continuance of the Committee for Industrial Organization set up by Mr. Lewis and his associates.

Approach of debate on discipline within the council found members averse to immediate measures plainly disturbed.

Issues Never Discussed

The minority urged that time for conference be given, and that if further discussion with the Lewis group produced nothing, charges then be filed.

Spokesmen for this course, however, could give no assurance that any concessions might be obtained from the industrial union side, saying that the issues had never actually been discussed between the two camps.

In contrast, members of the majority spoke more freely in attributing "insurrection" to Mr. Lewis for his policy of creating an independent organization and undertaking organizing work in the steel and other industries contrary to the program of the A. F. of L.

The seventh union to fail to appear at the council's hearing was recorded, and no prospect of the eighth and last coming in later was seen.

Acceptance of the chairmanship of the labor division of the national Democratic campaign was announced by Daniel J. Tobin of Indianapolis, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, at the close of the morning's council session. James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee made public Mr. Tobin's appointment yesterday. He held the same post in the last campaign.

"There is no doubt but that the present Administration, if re-elected, will renew efforts to remedy conditions so that progressive humane legislation when enacted shall be sustained by the courts," said Mr. Tobin.

Having invited Mr. Lewis and his associates to appear, and meeting with silence, the executive council, representing in its turn more than 2,000,000 workers, feels today that its own credit has been improved.

"Their refusal to appear in response to the very cordial invitation we sent has made it very difficult to find a basis of accommodation," commented William Green, president of the A. F. of L.

"We haven't had any communication of any kind from the Committee for Industrial Organization, the Lewis group of unions, now totaling 12, or anybody connected with it. We had hoped that if we met, an agreement providing for a settlement would have been reached."

An objecting few in the executive council thinks that in staying away, the C. I. O. unions did well. Had they come, according to this view, they would have found themselves in a "kangaroo court," where prejudgment was already set against them. The majority, disagreeing, insist that members have kept their thought open, waiting for the evidence to go in.

What Minority Holds

The minority holds that charges have not been formally presented by the council against the C. I. O., and that to suspend immediately would mean acting without giving the defendants a trial.

The majority so far indicates that its admonition to the CIO to dissolve and effort to get it to do so have been sufficient, that it cannot tolerate "insurrection," that it will wait no further before acting, and that while there is no precedent for such a suspension, the council, as Mr. Green declares, can "make its own precedent."

Opponents of a split promise stubbornly to urge delay.

Meanwhile, in response to questions, Mr. Green continues to express a conventional hope of closing the breach.

All Treated the Same

As to the rumor that a distinction might be made for Mr. Lewis and his big union of coal miners, singling them out for suspension and passing the others, Mr. Green said he thought all the unions concerned would be treated the same.

Mr. Lewis's union may be deprived of coke and by-product workers it has been angling for, through action initiated yesterday by the executive council. At their last convention, the miners amended their constitution to extend jurisdiction to include such coke and by-product workers as do not already belong within the union when in proximity to coal mines.

Other of these workers, numbering between 3000 and 4000, are now organized in 25 federal labor unions. The executive council virtually decided that if these unions, now in the intermediate stage of organization, want to become an independent international union of their own, they can do so.

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Will to Employ Sanctions Necessary

British Woman M. P. Denies That League Machinery Failed

Past in Review

By Eleanor Rathbone

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Before these lines are printed, the League will have put up the white flag to Italy. Mr. Anthony Eden will have led the retreat at Geneva as he led the advance.

The British people has not taken its failure lightly. No event since the violation of Belgium has so touched its honor.

The burden of a widespread feeling was well expressed by the invalid, one of 5000 who responded to Viscountess Gladstone's appeal for an airplane, who sending two shillings and sixpence out of her widow's pension felt "so sad and crushed about it that I can scarcely lift up my head but feel like sinking through the floor. Sick to my heart and disgraced to my bones, I find people so ashamed and disgusted with ourselves and our Government that they cannot bear to read the papers."

Battle Is Not Over

This is the burden of the stream of letters which has been reaching me and I suppose other M. P.'s during the last two months. The voices are dying down, because people feel that the battle is over. But of course it is not over. There is still the future of the League and of collective security to struggle for.

What is the situation we have to meet? About one thing the House of Commons has not been divided. There has been no atempt to disguise or belittle the disaster of the League's failure to restrain the aggressor or rescue his victim. We differ, however, as to the causes of the failure and its lessons for the future.

Is it true, as the Government spokesmen maintain, that the method of checking aggression through economic and financial sanctions has been conclusively tried out and has conclusively failed?

Insufficient Warning

We who hold the contrary view maintain that the method was not tried out. During the months when all the world knew what Benito Mussolini was planning, efforts were indeed made, chiefly on British initiative, to restrain him. But there was no clear, plain warning that if he did not refrain, the League would fulfill, or even be asked by Great Britain to fulfill, its obligations under the Covenant.

It had not done so in the case of Manchuria. Why should Mussolini have expected it to act differently toward Abyssinia? That warning was only given by Sir Samuel Hoare on Sept. 11, in a speech, which if delivered six or even three months earlier, would probably have stopped the war. Meantime, the one effective action taken had been the embargo on arms to both combatants, which from July to October prevented the unarmed victim from arming itself. When sanctions did begin, they were in such a form as to permit Italy throughout the war to use the ports and shipping, to purchase the cotton, camels, oil and a host of other things, supplied by and imported through the territory of sanctionist states.

U. S. Blamed

The question of oil, of course, especially concerns American readers, since in Mr. Stanley Baldwin's words, 'the plain reason" why that most vital sanction was not imposed was "the enormous quantities of oil coming from a country that is not a member of the League" and the absence of "any reason to believe" that if the sanction had been put on, the United States would have avoided frustrating it.

Some experts over here prophesied differently of American action. Let history share out the responsibility between nations who permitted their citizens to supply an aggressor with the essential means of destroying its victim and of blinding and flaying thousands of noncombatants with poison gas. But it is only fair to the United States to admit that another factor undoubtedly influenced the League—Mussolini's threat to treat an oil sanction as an act of war. Sir Samuel Hoare admitted that in his resignation speech of Dec. 19.

That System Won't Work

Believers in economic sanctions have never pretended that they can be effective if the aggressor is allowed to know that he can secure the withholding of any sanction he specially dreads by threatening war. Behind the economic boycott must lie armed force, in sufficient strength to smash the aggressor, and a clearly understood will to use it if necessary. The sanctionist states possess that force; but they lacked the will to use it and Mussolini traded on that knowledge.

Hence we deny that the machinery of the League has failed. It is we who have failed to work it.

What of the future? British opinion is still in flux. But currents are forming; kites are being flown to test the wind. Those who have always hated the League, because their real principle in foreign affairs is "everyone for himself and the devil take the hindmost," are eager to turn it into a mere talking shop by removing all its coercive provisions.

Other Varieties

Others want the same thing for different reasons: absolute pacifists, because they disbelieve in coercing anybody into anything; some, because they prefer the methods of the old diplomacy; some, for a reason indicated later.

A more intelligent group genuinely wants to reform rather than emasculate the League, by replacing its generalized obligations by a sliding scale of commitments—full security guaranteed by military and economic sanctions between states with common interests; economic guarantees only within a wider range, or perhaps for all.

Another group, including the League of Nations Union and most left-wing opinion, believes still that collective security is indivisible and wants not to limit but to strengthen the coercive provisions of the League, perhaps through an international air force, and simultaneously to develop its machinery for peaceful change of the *status quo*.

German Propaganda

Beneath and often motivating adherence to these several opinions lie sympathies and antipathies less openly avowed. German propaganda has taken root in many minds prepared for it by very divergent emotions: in some by remorse for the Treaty of Versailles; in some by exasperation with France for her shifty policy over Abyssinia; in some —unfortunateely a more politically influential group—by hatred of Russia and the desire to see her downed by Adolf Hitler.

The great country houses, the retired generals and admirals, the big business men, who in the early postwar years were crying, "Squeeze Germany till the pips squeak," now see their chance of at once conciliating a powerful, rearmed Germany and using her to destroy hated economic experiments which may otherwise stimulate the democracies to dangerous emulation. Much of the present determination to show that collective security has failed may be attributed to this factor. How inconvenient if collective security should be later invoked to save the Russian bear from the talons of the German eagle!

Fo Free Peoples' Decision

I have tried to sketch some of the influences, as seen from the angle of my own country, which have dominated the recent past and may dominate the future. It is for the peoples of the world and above all for those who are still free, whether inside or outside the League, to determine which shall prevail. What kind of world order do we really want? Do we want the kind of order personified in Mussolini and Hitler; or an order in which strong and weak nations, white and colored races, men and women of different religions and different opinions, shall all be free to take their full part in working out their own destinies and protecting their own legitimate interests, secure from oppressors and from the continual menace of war?

And if it is the latter kind of order we want, does it so much matter whether the League of Nations is universal, provided it is animated by sincere adhesion to a common purpose and a determination to make that purpose effective, whatever risks and sacrifices it may entail?

Articles in this series appeared Tuesdays and Fridays.

Does League Need Reform, or Do We?

Last of Nine Articles

Miss Eleanor F. Rathbone, Independent M. P. for the Combined English Universities, is an international authority on social service.

She was the first woman member of the Liverpool City Council and has been responsible for organizing splendid welfare work done by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Family Association in that city.

As president of the British National Union for Equal Citizenship, Miss Rathbone has traveled widely and has taken prominent part in political movements of all kinds.

She is author of standard books dealing with laws relating to women and children.

Free Peoples Must Say What Kind of World They Really Want

Future in Flux

Hobby for Model Airplanes Helps Aerial Development

Aviation Comment

Aviation's little brother, the hobby of building and flying model airplanes, has reached the stage where it is no longer only a sport, but a science as well. Proof of this is the recent 1936 National Championship Model Airplane Contest, held in Detroit June 30-July 2.

As was expected, the usual number of new records were set as more than 400 contestants flew their entries outdoors at Wayne County Airpor, and indoors in the Olympia Colosseum. Not expected, however, were the 80 adults who turned out to compete, and who shattered existing world's marks in adult categories.

For many years adults applauded model aeronautics by sponsoring meets and providing awards. But of late years the polite applause that was prompted by five-minute flights outdoors and by 12 minutes indoors has given way to intense interest as junior flyers consistently sent their outdoor craft into the air for flights of one hour, and indoor marks jumped to 20 minutes.

Not only have model aviation competitions created considerable interest, but the hobby as a whole has gathered up its loose ends in every country so that today it is as well organized as any similar sport. The first notices of the national meet were released just three weeks before the contest opened. So great was the enthusiasm that in the 21 days preceding the competition, entries were completed and enthusiasts came from France, England, Canada, and every state in the Union.

* * *

For the first time events were run off for miniature gasoline engine-powered flying models. Exciting as they may be to the observer, flights by rubber-powered models pale besides the performance of a "gas" model.

Gasoline models entered at Detroit ranged in wing span from three to fifteen feet. Since there are but half a dozen engines on the market, each contestant had little motive-power advantage over his rivals. Scientific design and a knowledge of air conditions were the final factors in determining the winners. The best time in the "gas" engine event approached one hour, and dozens of flights lasted 20 minutes and more.

Miniature engine, powered models may revolutionize aviation, contended William B. Stout, toastmaster at the banquet which climaxed the 1936 contest.

"The analogy between rubber-powered models and large size planes decreases at a certain point," said Mr. Stout. "But experimental work with 'gas' models will be most valuable, for it is sure to lead to changes in the construction of large planes."

The relation between low-speed aerodynamics and the present production of high-speed airplanes is distant, but seeing an Indianapolis boy power a 15-foot model with a one fifth horsepower engine at 20 miles an hour, aeronautical engineers became interested. They compared this performance with that of the racing craft, "Tilbury-Fundy Flash," which was of 14-foot span and required a 45-horsepower engine to fly at a speed of 150 miles an hour.

The newly developed miniature gasoline engines are marvels of efficiency. Able to run for 25 minutes on a tankful of "gas," the motors will give on the average about 10,000 revolutions per minutes with a compression ratio of 14 to 1—more than twice the compression ratio of an automobile engine.

The ability to put these midget motors to valuable use was envisioned by Mr. Stout, himself an old-time model aircraft builder before he turned his efforts to designing large size aircraft and automobiles.

"The model builder has 10 times the opportunity to create new things than the aircraft company or manufacturer," he said. "Model aviation has influenced the development and design of large planes more than most men connected with aviation realize. The boys are learning fundamentals first hand from this work which they would never learn in the classroom. The next step in aviation is in the model plane builder's hands."

* * *

One of the most important accomplishments of the 1936 meet was the formal establishment of the American Academy for Model Aeronautics. The purpose of this organization is to incorporate all scientific workers in the field into one band. Compilation and dissemination of all information concerning model aeronautics will be attempted. Membership in the academy is to be limited to sincere enthusiasts.

With the election of officers, the group has started its work. Capt. Willis C. Brown, of Boston, is the first president, and the other officials include men and boys who have long been associated with model aviation.

Aeromodelers are already looking forward to next year's national competition. Detroit again made a bid by offering the unprecedented sum of $1000 in cash prizes. Two hundred of this, offered by a spark plug manufacturer, will go to radio-controlled gasoline engine-powered model flights.

Instead of running off the indoor events in Detroit which has no effective flying arenas, it was announced that should the contest come to that city in 1937, the junior aviators will be taken to Akron, Ohio, by bus and boat, to compete inside the huge dirigible hangar there.

* * *

There were 198 more federally licensed aircraft and 398 more federally licensed pilots in the United States on July 1 this year than there were on the same date in 1935, according to an announcement of the bureau of air commerce of the Department of Commerce. The total figures now are: 15,204 pilots and 7403 aircraft. The bureau also has record of 1764 unlicensed aircraft—bearing identification numbers only.

There are 418 women among the 15,204 licensed pilots.

* * *

Much progress is reported in preliminary ground work for the trans-Canadian air-mail route. Construction work is going on at about 50 new landing fields, 20 of which are already usable. In addition to radio stations already operating at Ottawa and St. Hubert, radio beacons and living quarters for personnel have been erected at Kapuskasing, Dane and Emsdale.

* * *

The air-mail department of the General Post Office in London reports an increase of 36 per cent for the first three months of 1936, compared with the same period last year, in the amount of air mail carried by the empire services and a 26 per cent increase in the European services. The actual amounts carried were 74,900 and 33,400 pounds, respectively, this year.

La Société des Nations et les Alliances

Lorsque la Société des Nations fut fondée on crut que le Pacte serait interprété de façon à exclure les amitiés ou les alliances particulières. Si tous les pays étaient vraiment unis dans une large amitié, ils ne pourraient évidemment pas se diviser en petits groupes, favorisant ainsi les rivalités. Des arrangements spéciaux de ce genre empêcheraient les alliés de remplir de façon impartiale leurs engagements généraux. Prenons par exemple les cas, tout à fait imaginaire, de trois nations liées par une promesse d'entreaide; il est difficile de supposer que deux d'entre elles voteraient contre la troisième si celle-ci se trouvait jamais en faute vis-à-vis de la Société des Nations.

Or, nous avons eu en fait un exemple de ce genre dans l'affaire italo-abyssine. L'Autriche, la Hongrie et l'Albanie sont diplomatiquement rattachées à l'Italie. Il leur était donc impossible d'adopter à Genève une attitude hostile envers elle. Voilà une des raisons, bien que ce ne soit pas la plus importante, de l'échec des sanctions.

On ferait cependant preuve de mauvaise foi en reprochant à ces pays des accords qu'ils ont contractés. La Petite Entente, composée de la Tchécoslovaquie, de la Roumanie et de la Yugoslavie constitue en théorie du moins, une entité diplomatique qui doit agir de concert. La loyauté de chacun de ces pays envers les autres passerait presque certainement avant sa loyauté envers la Société des Nations si jamais la question se posait.

Le Pacte franco-russe est une tentative plus récente de former une alliance. Ses implications précises sont discutables. Ce pacte n'est peut-être pas aussi effectif qu'on le suppose parfois; il contient peut-être des réserves vis-à-vis de la Société des Nations, qui annulent presque ses stipulations. Il est néanmoins exact que dans la mesure où cet instrument diplomatique est ce que l'on proposait qu'il soit, il est virtuellement en opposition au Pacte, malgré ses affirmations contraires.

Il en est ainsi de l'Entente balkanique, de tous les accords d'assistance mutuelle qui ont été conclus, et même des accords d'amitié dont l'intention est sincère et qui sont basés sur des intérêts communs. Il serait mal de les condamner; ils deviendront peut-être nécessaires dans la situation actuelle de l'Europe. Mais le fait est qu'ils sont incompatibles avec l'esprit véritable du Pacte, et qu'ils risquent dans leur fonctionnement d'aller à l'encontre de la lettre du Pacte. Ils comportent des obligations qui peuvent très aisément entrer en conflit avec celles qu'entraine la participation à la S.D.N. Et le moins que l'on puisse en dire, c'est qu'ils empêchent les pays contractants d'exercer vis-à-vis l'un de l'autre un jugement libre de toute prévention.

Ces compromis sont évidemment naturels. Néanmoins on devrait comprendre qu'ils ne peuvent qu'affaiblir l'idéal de la S.D.N. qui vise à interdire les alliances partiales et les accords particuliers, et envisage une compagnie d'États souverains débarrassés d'accords enchevêtrés et coopérant aux buts les plus élevés de la S.D.N.

[Cet article paraît en anglais à la dernière page parmi les éditoriaux]

Canton Cabinet Flouts Authority of Nanking

By the Associated Press

Hong Kong, July 14

THE Canton (Provincial) Government denounced the Nanking (Central) authority today and ignored Northern officials' orders.

The Cabinet appointed Gen. Chan Chai-tong Commander-in-Chief of Southwest forces after the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) Central Executive Committee had dismissed him as commander of Kwangtung provincial army.

It was understood the Southwest will continue to defy Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, dominant force in the Kuomintang.

The Southwest still is relying largely upon public opinion to restrain General Chiang from launching a civil war, it was stated in informed quarters.

Alberta Seeks Reduction In Gasoline Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The wide authority vested in the Social Credit government under the terms of the Fuel Oil Licensing Act passed at the last session is being acted upon with a view to seeking a reduction in the price of oil and gasoline in Alberta through negotiations with the head offices of the oil companies in eastern Canada. The representatives of the provincial government are seeking, in their negotiations, to obtain a lower oil and gasoline price through the elimination of expensive, overlapping competition and by obtaining a decrease in the Dominion tariff on imported fuels.

The Fuel Oil Licensing Act empowers the Social Credit government to set minimum and maximum prices for fuel oil, lubricating oil, gasoline and grease; to prescribe the number of dealers allowed to operate and also gives the Alberta government the authority, should it so decide, to itself go into the gasoline and oil business in both the retail and wholesale branches of the industry.

Saskatchewan Reports Income Tax Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Income tax collections for Saskatchewan during the recently closed income tax year were nearly 50 per cent higher than at the same time in 1935, Provincial Government officials have announced.

Premier W. J. Patterson said the increase reflected an improvement in business affairs and a better administration of the income tax department of the Government.

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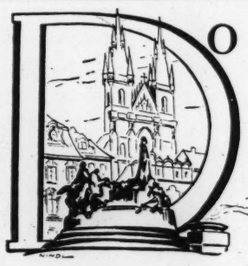

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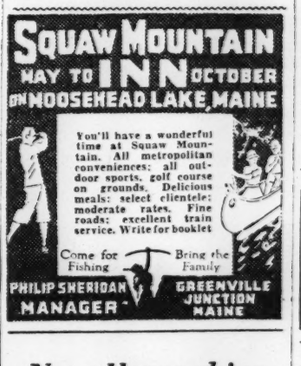
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Le Quatorze Juillet

I SUPPOSE I should thank Yvonne for my memory of Paris on the fourteenth of July. Remembering so unequivocally, it is impossible to accept the dire predictions now being made by political wiseacres with respect to this summer's celebration of the Fall of the Bastille. I simply do not believe that anything untoward will occur. The Fourteenth? Why, this is the day when Paris is transcendently itself, the day, too, when no citizen, humble or mighty, is more superbly Parisian than Yvonne.

* * *

AS HAPPENED so often in Paris, we were taken by surprise. We were not prepared for the sensational changes in the aspect of our surroundings. Hardly anyone knows the name of our boulevard; it lies on the very boundary of Paris proper, at one terminus of the Nord-Sud, just where the old fortifications once were raised, so they told us. On most days it is placid and conspicuously middle class. A few discouraged taxis penetrate so far, an occasional banker's limousine darts silently on rubber tires or a jangling baker's cart catches and jerks at the interruption of the cobblestones. Under the gray-green lime trees old soldiers doze on cool benches, dogs frolic, slim wan mothers air their dark-eyed babes. There was little to distract our thoughts when we walked there until, at last, our boulevard turned sharply to cross a bridge. Beneath flowed the swift Seine, strewn with brisk little puffing steamers and somnolent barges; and at the further side of the bridge lay Auteuil, with its races and its smart villas. When we had climbed all those steps from the cavern of the Nord-Sud and attained our boulevard, it was accepted that the stimulus, the stir and challenge that is Paris remained behind.

* * *

HOWEVER, ONE EVENING in early July I noticed some piles of lumber near the bus stop. And I thought nothing of that before I saw that rough stalls were being raised—skeletons stark and nondescript in themselves, but still suggestive of developments to follow. I had not long to wait. For the booths were completed promptly, hung with buntings and giddy streamers. *Carrousells* were then set up, tipsy horses, little plunging carriages, music machines and all. In fact, our prosaic boulevard was in a tremendous bustle. Even the blue-clad soldiers would abandon their leisurely chairs before the cafés, to cross the road and watch, comment and advise and shrug their shoulders in excess of protest. And, if this had not been enough, there was Yvonne.

* * *

WE THOUGHT WE knew her fairly well by then. We knew and loved her for her genuine gaiety and indefatigable good humor, in spite of her flagrant removal of whatever food remained upon our table to fill who could say how many hungry mouths at home. It was wiser not to notice, for the Paris *bonne* considers such small perquisites her due. How could one keep provisions from one hot sunset to the next hot dawn? One had no ice. And then, besides, Yvonne's wages were almost negligible. We had grown accustomed to her bursting in each morning with the slanting sun, a long brown loaf and a bottle of milk, a pat of sweet butter and six perfect *brioches* bulging her accommodating black string bag. We dreaded her regular demand which came after breakfast: "Est-ce qu'on mange aujourd'hui?" which hinted for me to consider the planning of two meals so that Yvonne might sally forth to market. Yet my assistance was scarcely needed; because invariably the orders came in the end to the same—eggs and cheese and *salade*, perhaps a fresh loaf of *pain d'épices*, and either a chicken or an *entrecôte*. Yvonne, for some secret reason, was always urging *lapin* upon us, and we never would submit.

Yes, we thought we knew our Yvonne of the bold glance and the smooth black coiffure, never imperiled by a stupid hat. But here was another Yvonne, or rather the same many times accentuated. Now she slammed the door whenever she went in or out, she sang at her work by the high window which looked to the Eiffel Tower impinging upon the even sky line, she even whistled impudently and we dared no objection. When we became annoyed enough to inquire the reason of all this elation, Yvonne had one sufficient explanation: "Mademoiselle, c'est le quatorze juillet. On danse. Puis on chante. Chez soi, aux cafés, même dans les rues. Attendez un peu. Vous voyez."

So we waited with growing amusement and a touch of real alarm through several more days. Yvonne grew less and less manageable. We came to a point where we ate obediently anything she deigned to put upon our refectory table, we merely hoped she would remember to mop the parquet floors occasionally and make the beds. She was up and down those seven steep flights to our *appartement* many times each day; she was positively inspired when it came to inventing necessary errands and clever pretexts of all sorts. I'm afraid we were too lenient; we knew that she should be curbed. It was scandalous, positively. Such and such and such we had a right to expect from our *bonne*. What indeed were we thinking of, paying her wages and letting her frivol about like this? If even we looked faintly disapproving, Yvonne was equal to us. She would laugh and toss her head, as she darted out for the tenth time that morning. "Mais, Mademoiselle, que voulez-vous? C'est le quatorze juillet." And at last we gave up all show of authority. We were not French. We did not know what this fine frenzy, this childlike zeal for amusement involved. Though we were frankly appalled when, the *quatorze* having arrived, Yvonne confessed she had danced straight through two nights. "Dans les rues? Mais, oui, parfaitement. Pourquoi pas, Mademoiselle? C'est le quatorze juillet."

* * *

THE CROWD IN the boulevard was aware, too, and responded in Yvonne's mood. There was raucous music in the air from the direction of those merry-go-rounds. There were the excited cries of the children who hung on precariously, and the shrill blasts of their tin horns. There was clamor indescribable, and our boulevard, usually so restrained, had gone mad altogether. We elbowed our way in and out and around, at length reaching a bus which deposited us near Montparnasse. From there we strolled, watching and marveling at the French who can so readily forget the fall of the franc, the alarm of the international situation, their regularly shifting governments, their personal pinch and worry and disappointment, or even sometimes their small triumph in some dingy studio at the angle of a blind alley. Dancing in the streets they were, indeed. The cafés were in an uproar. Crowded to the doors, their marble-topped tables overflowed to the sidewalks and were even planted in the streets. Here was the essence of abandon of which the Latin peoples are capable, incomprehensible to an Anglo-Saxon, but fascinating. Old bearded men singing boisterously and pounding their fists on the tables in time to the music, fiddlers fiddling as though nothing else in life could possibly matter, young people dancing, whirling round and round in riotous joy, never thinking of heat or fatigue or satiety. Models in tinsels and turbans set with paste jewels, porters in black aprons, stout matrons and slender girls in shabby finery—French, Indians, Americans, English, no one could say precisely who or what.

* * *

THIS, THEN, IS the reason why one who remembers Paris on the fourteenth of July finds it incredible that the capital should manifest on Bastille Day anything other than its own inherent gaiety and a gallant spirit of courage for the future.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

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COROT PAR LUI-MÊME: *A Self-Portrait by Corot*

SOME time ago, at a Colonne Concert in Paris, two workmen in the top gallery were overheard talking about the Pastoral Symphony of Beethoven which the musicians were making ready to play. One said to the other: "Close your eyes and listen well. It is more beautiful than the most beautiful of all the paintings of Corot."

When this anecdote was related to an artist who had known Corot, he was much interested and added his bit to the story. It seems that the first measures of this same symphony were favorites with Corot and that often, while painting, he would be whistling or else humming them.

As one studies the life of Corot and his pictures in which the sincerity and simplicity of his life are so evident, one heartily agrees with the friend who said of him: "It will be difficult to replace the artist Corot, but to replace the man will be an impossibility."

In 1825, the parents of Corot gave their son permission—he was twenty-nine years old—to go to Italy, "the promised land of the painters," with money enough to stay there for three years. They made one condition: so that they might not miss him too much during his absence, they asked him to paint his own portrait for them. This he accordingly did—he painted the above portrait of himself at his easel before he left for Rome.

Corot has been reproached for not having portrayed himself more flatteringly; but as he told a mother who accused him of having made an ugly picture of her boy, he painted what he saw. In Corot's self-portrait one sees a young man of the peasant class, with keen eyes and simple and regular features. This picture belongs to the Louvre, to the Moreau-Nelaton Collection, but it has been loaned to the Corot exhibition at the Orangerie.

Principle, Rule, and Practice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEN are often confronted with evidence of unprincipled practice. Business, society, politics, government—in fact nearly every phase of mankind's activity—are subject to its attack. It is not clearly realized, however, that dishonorable practice in human affairs is attributable to a lack of true understanding of God, and of man's relationship to Him.

In Christian Science, God, good, is revealed as divine Principle, and the man of God's creating reflects this infinite Principle. We prove our understanding of Principle by putting into practice in daily experience its healing laws or rules of goodness. As the individual begins to comprehend the perfection and power of God, the exercise of false or unprincipled qualities in thought, speech, or action is proportionately decreased, for as we know God through increasing spirituality the errors of material sense gradually disappear. With what joy we may observe that avarice, hatred, unscrupulous competition, and lust for place and power, indeed, all unprincipled activities, are wholly without the support of divine law.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written (p. 111), "The Principle of divine metaphysics is God; the practice of divine metaphysics is the utilization of the power of Truth over error; its rules demonstrate its Science." Utilizing our understanding of Truth involves obeying its rules in all situations, whether these be trivial or of vital importance; whether they concern individuals, groups, or nations. In Jesus' parable is stated the rule (Matthew 25:23), "Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things," and the practice of Christian Science is in accord with this rule.

But the human mind is prone to procrastinate, arguing that its affairs are too multifarious to permit of patience in following Principle in the little or unimportant things. Small accountings dishonestly made, little half-truths glibly stated, careless reference to the shortcomings of others, condoning within one's heart the little sins of self-will and personal sense, all contribute to the pulling down of one's hope of great spiritual attainment. How true it is that outstanding acts of love and all worthy achievements have their inception in little kindnesses, courtesies, and the simple forms of straightforwardness, amicability, and loveliness!

Obviously, wrong inclination and false traits of character and disposition must fall under the rule of practice in Christian Science. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 568), "Self-abnegation, by which we lay down all for Truth, or Christ, in our warfare against error, is a rule in Christian Science." Here the word "all" needs to be understood as referring to whatever is unlike God, Principle, or good. Self-abnegation excludes, on the basis of its nothingness, all the error which belief in evil and matter claims.

Christian Science is well known throughout the civilized world. Great numbers who with unprejudiced thought have turned toward a better understanding of this teaching for refuge from the falsities of material sense, are obeying its rules and demonstrating its Principle. Since this Science is based wholly upon the Bible, the endeavor to follow its behests has brought its adherents to the study of the inspired Word with deep sincerity, understanding, and fruition. Through the spiritual comprehension of the Word of God, as interpreted in Science and Health, the sick are healed, the sinning restored to righteousness, the sorrowing comforted, for Christian Science is the promised Comforter.

Our blessed Master said (John 14:15-17): "If ye love me, keep my commandments. And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever; even the Spirit of truth." What is this "Spirit of truth"? It is divine Science, the understanding of which is gained through intelligent obedience to the rules which the Master laid down. Truly, Christian Science is the discovery and restatement of the truth of being as Christ Jesus understood it. Therefore, conformity to its Principle and rules can bring naught but joy, peace, health, and an abundant sense of life. "This is life eternal," said Jesus, "that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent" (John 17:3).

Sin, sickness, disease, and death, being the effects of error or false belief, held no terror for him who followed divine Principle so understandingly that he could raise the dead, heal the sick and sinning, and overcome the limitations of matter, time, and space. Jesus mastered the temptation to accept worldly power, and taught by precept and example the might of true meekness. He vanquished the thralldom of material sense in every guise, and left for us a heritage of revealed and demonstrable truth.

With what clarity Mrs. Eddy saw the glory of his everlasting victory, and how completely she has, through her revelation of divine Science, made available to all mankind the Principle and rule underlying the Master's practice! She has written in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 4), "When, by losing his faith in matter and sin, one finds the spirit of Truth, then he practises the Golden Rule spontaneously; and obedience to this rule spiritualizes man, for the world's *nolens volens* cannot enthrall it."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Prinzip, Regel und Anwendung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Menschen sind oft Zeuge grundsatzlosen Handelns. Das Geschäfts- und das Gesellschaftsleben, die Politik, die Regierung—ja fast alle Arten menschlicher Tätigkeit sind seinen Angriffen ausgesetzt. Es wird jedoch nicht klar erkannt, daß unehrliches Handeln in menschlichen Angelegenheiten einem Mangel an wahrem Verständnis Gottes und der Beziehung des Menschen zu Ihm zuzuschreiben ist.

In der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist Gott, das Gute, als das göttliche Prinzip geoffenbart, und der Mensch der Schöpfung Gottes spiegelt dieses unendliche Prinzip wider. Wir beweisen unser Verständnis des Prinzips dadurch, daß wir seine heilenden Gesetze oder Regeln des Guten im täglichen Leben anwenden. In dem Maße, wie der einzelne die Vollkommenheit und Macht Gottes zu begreifen beginnt, nimmt die Betätigung falscher oder grundsatzloser Eigenschaften im Denken, Reden oder Handeln ab; denn wenn wir Gott durch zunehmende Geistigkeit erkennen, verschwinden die Irrtümer des materiellen Sinnes nach und nach. Mit welcher Freude wir beobachten können, daß Habgier, Haß, gewissenloser Wettbewerb und Gelüste nach Stellung und Macht, ja alles grundsatzlose Tun und Treiben der Stütze des göttlichen Gesetzes gänzlich entbehren.

Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (S. 111): „Das Prinzip der göttlichen Metaphysik ist Gott; die Betätigung der göttlichen Metaphysik ist die Nutzbarmachung der Macht der Wahrheit über den Irrtum; ihre Regeln demonstrieren ihre Wissenschaft". Unser Verständnis der Wahrheit anwenden, schließt das Befolgen ihrer Regeln in allen Lagen in sich, ob diese geringfügig oder von größter Bedeutung sind, ob sie einzelne, Gruppen oder Völker betreffen. In Jesu Gleichnis finden wir die Regel (Matth. 25, 23): „Du bist über wenigem getreu gewesen, ich will dich über viel setzen", und die Anwendung der Christlichen Wissenschaft stimmt mit dieser Regel überein.

Aber das menschliche Gemüt ist geneigt zu zögern und sich damit zu entschuldigen, daß seine Angelegenheiten so zahlreich seien, daß geduldiges Befolgen des Prinzips in den kleinen oder unwichtigen Dingen unmöglich sei. Kleine, unehrlich aufgestellte Abrechnungen, kleine glattzüngig geäußerte Halbwahrheiten, unüberlegtes Hinweisen auf die Schwächen anderer, selbstzufriedenes Übersehen der kleinen Sünden Eigenwillen und Eigendünkel—das alles trägt zur Vernichtung unserer Hoffnung auf große geistige Errungenschaft bei. Wie wahr es doch ist, daß außergewöhnliche Liebestaten und alles würdige Vollbringen aus kleinen Gefälligkeiten, Höflichkeiten und aus einfacher Aufrichtigkeit, Freundlichkeit und Liebenswürdigkeit hervorgehen!

Selbstverständlich müssen falsche Neigungen und falsche Züge im Charakter und in der Veranlagung unter regelrechter Anwendung der Christlichen Wissenschaft verschwinden. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 568): „Selbstverleugnung, durch die wir alles für Wahrheit oder Christus in unserem Kampf gegen den Irrtum hingeben, ist eine Regel in der Christlichen Wissenschaft". Das Wort „alles" bezieht sich hier auf alles, was Gott, dem Prinzip oder dem Guten unähnlich ist. Selbstverleugnung schließt allen Irrtum, den der Glaube an das Böse und die Materie geltend macht, auf Grund seiner Nichtsheit aus.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist in der ganzen gesitteten Welt sehr bekannt. Unzählige, die mit unvoreingenommenem Denken ein besseres Verständnis dieser Lehre als Zuflucht vor den Unwahrheiten des materiellen Sinnes gesucht haben, befolgen ihre Regeln und beweisen ihr Prinzip. Da diese Wissenschaft ganz auf der Bibel beruht, hat das Bestreben, ihre Weisungen zu befolgen, ihre Anhänger veranlaßt, sich mit tiefer Aufrichtigkeit, mit Verständnis und Erfolg in das göttlich eingegebene Wort zu vertiefen. Durch das geistige Erfassen des Wortes Gottes, wie es in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit ausgelegt ist, werden die Kranken geheilt, die Sünder zu Rechtschaffenheit zurückgeführt, die Leidtragenden getröstet; denn die Christliche Wissenschaft ist der verheißene Tröster.

Unser gesegneter Meister sagte (Joh. 14, 15-17): „Liebet ihr mich, so haltet meine Gebote! Und ich will den Vater bitten, und er soll euch einen andern Tröster geben, daß er bei euch bleibe ewiglich: den Geist der Wahrheit". Was ist dieser „Geist der Wahrheit"? Ist es nicht die göttliche Wissenschaft, deren Verständnis durch intelligentes Befolgen der Regeln erlangt wird, die der Meister aufgestellt hat? Wahrlich, die Christliche Wissenschaft ist die Entdeckung und die erneute Erklärung der Wahrheit des Seins, wie Christus Jesus sie verstand. Daher kann Übereinstimmung mit dem Prinzip und den Regeln dieser Wissenschaft nur Freude, Frieden, Gesundheit und eine reiche Lebensauffassung bringen. „Das ist aber das ewige Leben", sagte Jesus, „daß sie dich, der du allein wahrer Gott bist, und den du gesandt hast, Jesum Christum, erkennen" (Joh. 17, 3).

Da Sünde, Krankheit, Leiden und Tod die Wirkungen des Irrtums oder falscher Annahme sind, konnten sie Jesus nicht schrecken; denn er gehorchte dem göttlichen Prinzip so verständnisvoll, daß er die Toten auferwecken, die Kranken und die Sünder heilen und die Begrenzungen der Materie, der Zeit und des Raumes überwinden konnte. Jesus war Herr der Versuchung, weltliche Macht anzunehmen, und er lehrte durch Vorschrift und Beispiel die Macht wahrer Demut. Er besiegte die Sklaverei des materiellen Sinnes in jeder Verkleidung und hinterließ uns ein Erbe geoffenbarter und beweisbarer Wahrheit.

Mit welcher Klarheit doch Mrs. Eddy die Herrlichkeit dieses ewigen Sieges sah, und wie vollständig sie durch ihre Offenbarung der göttlichen Wissenschaft das Prinzip und die Regel, die dem Wirken des Meisters zugrunde lagen, der ganzen Menschheit zugänglich gemacht hat! Sie hat in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (S. 4) geschrieben: „Wenn man den Geist der Wahrheit dadurch findet, daß man seinen Glauben an die Materie und an Sünde verliert, wendet man unwillkürlich die Goldene Regel an. Und Gehorsam gegen diese Regel vergeistigt den Menschen; denn der Welt *nolens volens* kann sie nicht fesseln".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Baker Connoisseur

MUCH as I dislike shopping, certain shops exert upon me a strange fascination. They have a character of their own, are individual, often even eccentric. And, among the curious shops I have known, is a bakery in Middleburg.

During a visit to Veere, in Walcheren, I found myself one afternoon wandering around the picturesque old streets of the neighboring town of Middleburg. Suddenly, passing in front of a certain bakery in a dreary side street, I remembered that my hostess in Veere had urged me to call upon this particular baker and ask to see his collection. What that collection was she did not give me the faintest inkling.

Having a couple of hours to spare, I entered the bakery and asked for a "dubbeltje" of sweets. The baker himself appeared from the rear of his shop, his arms covered with flour. I had evidently interrupted him in the midst of his baking. He served me in silence, eyeing me somewhat suspiciously. When I informed him that I was a friend of Vrouw B. of Veere, I added, rather timidly, that I would like to see his collection.

His floury arms akimbo, the baker considered me in silence. Then he said, more in the tone of an affirmation than in that of a query: "You like old things."

I replied, truthfully, that I did. Instead of answering, he called out something in Dutch to an invisible person in the back room; and, having wiped his arms, he signed to me to follow. As he guided me through a little hallway and up a narrow stair, I noticed with surprise that the walls were lined with rare old engravings. Suddenly my host threw open a door and motioned me to pass inside. I entered a long low-raftered room, furnished with tables of all sizes and shapes, on which to my astonishment were crowded beautiful specimens of old Delft ware of all periods, styles and colors. I could only gaze in wonderment and silence.

My host clearly enjoyed my astonishment and began to explain to me, in remarkably good English and with the assurance born of deep knowledge, how he had been enabled to assemble this truly royal collection. Delft, he told me, was once the most famous center for ceramics in Europe. According to tradition, Herman Pieterz, the first Delft potter, established himself in Delft in the sixteenth century. It was, however, in the seventeenth century that ceramic art reached its zenith, when Abraham van Kooge invented plaques and plates which were painted like pictures. Among other ceramists, Samuel van Eenhoorn imitated Chinese lacquer ware; Aelbrecht de Keizer conceived the idea of reproducing Chinese porcelain; while his son-in-law, Adriaen Pijnacker, created many rare and beautiful pieces of Delft ware in red, blue and gold tones, imitating Japanese porcelain.

All this and much more did the baker explain whilst bidding me admire the magnificent polychrome plaques, gorgeous blue and white jugs, vases, plates and amusing tiles. Modestly, he admitted that his collection was a very fine one. I learnt that he assiduously followed the sales in Paris, Berlin, London and Amsterdam, always in quest of some new treasure to add to his collection. But he always returned to his little Middleburg bakery, for he clearly saw nothing incongruous in being both a great collector and connoisseur and an excellent baker.

MARC LOGÉ

Not Quite an English Landscape

THE slowest railway in India took me up through the plains of Bihar, where the land at last was fertile. Half asleep I contemplated the smooth green landscape with its fields of mustard and thatched villages, and thought that it might have been England on a summer afternoon. But as I awoke and focussed my attention I began to see startling things in my English landscape. That thrush had a turquoise tail, the sparrows twittering in the hedge were bright yellow, the starlings had scarlet throats, the swallows on the telegraph poles were twice life-size. Slowly, other peculiar features crowded in upon my consciousness. It was like one of those puzzle pictures in which one is told to detect the mistakes: at first it seems faultless, then gradually one begins to notice one thing after another that is wrong; or like a dull landscape in a child's painting-book into which he has introduced a fantastic note here and there for his own pleasure. He has painted vivid scarlet flowers on the shrubs. Those grasses are bright mauve. A coconut palm shoots up above the ordinary woodland or a torn banana-tree among the bushes. A pink saree flashes across the road. The peasants in the fields are dark brown in white loincloths. Here a group of them is accompanied by a piebald horse which, out of sympathy, has adopted their brown-and-white coloring. The crops are lentils and sugar-cane and rice instead of oats and hay and turnips. There are Gandhis by the hundred, minding goats. Sometimes the houses, instead of thatch, have tiled roofs in the Provençal manner. The line crosses wide rivers with mud banks, all flowing towards the Ganges, and everywhere are cream-colored oxen pulling wagons with great thick wheels.

For I could not tell how many hundreds of miles on either side, the country spread flat and smooth and green, without so much as a hillock. In the evening the sun, instead of setting quietly, swelled to ten times its natural size and rolled along the horizon, like a gigantic, red-hot disc; and even after it had consented to retire the landscape, seeming to generate light from within itself, got on just as well and just as green without it.—PATRICK BALFOUR, in "Grand Tour." (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Still Life

THE moon's reflected
In the pond:
An orange
On a pewter platter.

LE BARON COOKE

The Minuet

A SONNET'S like a measured minuet
That poets step in, stately and slow.
Forward and backward its powdered couplets go;
Its quatrains keep their own appointed set.

With formal grace the company is met,
In periwig, frisette, and furbelow,
Scented with ambergris and bergamot,
And no more free than finches in a net.

So when it's done, I like to fling my stiff,
High heels away and run outdoors to find
Adventure far from candled halls; and if
A thorn should prick me or a pebble hurt,
Or bramble bushes tear my silken skirt,
At least I'm going where I have a mind.

—DOROTHY LEONARD, in *Century Magazine*.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Speeds Adapted to the Context

Mastery of Speeds Can Be Self-Taught and Reward Is Worth It

Summer Reading
Second of Four Tuesday Articles

By Millicent J. Taylor
Editor of the Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor

MOST of us who would read more and enjoy more are handicapped by our schooling. Yes, literally. For until fairly recently, the schools as a whole and even many of the colleges, especially in the United States, taught only one kind of reading—the acquiring of textbook information for the sake of giving it out again in one's own words. So it is that the average person, unless he or she became independently an experienced reader, emerged from years of schooling with a habit of slow, careful reading, as if for factual material that must be marked, learned and digested. Happily these conditions are changing. "Reading periods" have entered the curriculum, long ones at the college level, short daily ones further down; and future generations of graduates should be better equipped to enjoy quantities of good books, in spite of a hurly-burly world.

Depending On the Purpose

It is an established fact that the fast reade, usually takes in more of what he is reading than does the one who is slow and painstaking. This is chiefly because the fast reader has somewhere along the line mastered the technique of changing his reading speed to suit the context, while the plodder reads everything at a uniform rate. We should have been taught in school how to adapt our reading speeds to needs of the moment, along with how to improve them. But in any case, it is never too late to learn.

All reading is, of course, not alike. It depends on the purpose and the material. If, as a child, you read "Gulliver's Travels," you probably read it entirely for the story. If you were to read it now, you would see in it a biting satire couched merely in story form. Poetry you read in one way. A news item in another. Within the same book, even on the same page, there may be cause for several different kinds of reading. The skilled reader speeds along in one place, slows down to enjoy beauty of style in another, moderates a bit to take in and visualize a scene in yet a third. He even knows when to skip the rest of a paragraph or turn over a page after the briefest glance.

How swiftly and ably do we comprehend what we read? This depends, first of all, on our usable vocabulary. We all know more words than we use, but some readers are handicapped by too slight a reading vocabulary. If you can trace slowness or poor comprehension to this cause, part of your "summer reading for 1936" might be exercises in vocabulary-building. Dictionary work, keeping a word-book, getting rid of slang and slipshod usage in daily speech, looking up new words and trying to use them, each day reading a portion of some book whose author's vocabulary is a bit beyond you and finally, going over old familiar words to build up fresh mental associations and pictures—these are effectual methods.

As we read, we try to train ourselves to relate what we read to what we know That is, we bring to our comprehension of the word-ideas, appropriate portions of our own experience by way of interpretation. And second, along with this, we mentally organize the material. "Organization" may sound laborious, but with a skilled reader it is done joyfully and almost unconsciously. Chapter headings, groupings, paragraphs are mechanical helps that the skilled reader uses freely. He thinks them over, ponders the relation of subordinate portions of the plot to the whole, of a bit of description to a character, of the why of a section of conversation. He relives the scenes, also, trying to experience them. Gradually more and more of this organizing becomes habitual and the real effort to do it is at a minimum. The slow reader may be weak in vocabulary but is nearly always weak in his ability to organize what he reads. He gives to every word and every fact almost equal value, much as if every detail of a landscape were laid before him in a dull list, instead of arranged and made delightful through use of perspective, contrast, and balance.

Collaborating With Author

So, with interpreting and supplementing by means of our own experience, we elaborate what our author has to tell us. Elaboration is the third point. As suggested in the first article, we become with him, collaborators. Yet even while collaborating, we keep alive our critical judgments. Evaluation of what we read, then, is the fourth and last point under Comprehension. We learn not to drift—if the material is any good—but to keep mentally active. We agree, disagree, discuss it, exclaim with delight, all mentally, of course. Improvement in any or all of these four elements of comprehension, improves our ability to take in what we read, and therefore our flexibility of speed and our enjoyment.

From time to time on this page, and more recently in the Magazine Section have appeared articles on mastering reading speeds. If I may be allowed to give again the substance of an article which I wrote last year called "I Wish I Could Read Faster" we can go over, quickly, a few hints on speeding up. For the problem is usually to learn to read more quickly. The fast reader can easily learn to adjust his speeds to the occasion. The slow reader is handicapped by having no speeds to adjust.

Mechanical Aids

First, in improving one's speed, are a few mechanical helps.

Settle down comfortably, if possible, for your sessions of summer reading—that is, relax. But, the experts advise, don't slouch. Then be sure that you don't get tense as you read, knitting your brows or some other unnecessary activity left over from childhood. Next, find out if you form the words with your lips. Get a friend to watch you when you do not know it. If you move your lips at all, it means that you are pronouncing each word mentally as you read, and this means that you are reading one word at a time instead of phrases and even sentences at a glance. It is important to get over this, even if you have to put your fingers to your lips to stand guard. Try to push ahead, faster than you would have time to say the word. Keep forging ahead and not going back. At first you won't take it in satisfactorily, but gradually you will take in more and more. If you have to read it over again don't go back to read slowly, but read an entire paragraph, again faster than you can pronounce the words mentally I taught myself that way to speed up.

Another mechanical help, though this one is highly technical and therefore more difficult to handle, is to determine one's eye-span. Place a mirror in front of you in such a way that your friend can see your eyes as they move across the page. He or she will then give you some hint as to whether you take in only a short jerky amount at a time, or whether you have a good steady rhythm and a wide comprehension span. If you jerk and go back, creeping from word to word, you can try to lengthen your span by skipping ahead to take in two words at a time, or an entire phrase—and deliberately increase it. The span of a little over two and a quarter inches, or about the width of a column in the Atlantic Monthly is supposed to be good, as an average; but again the span varies with the meaning and context.

Another means of speeding up is to give yourself something definite to find out. This is used by teachers a great deal. Ask yourself a question, and go after the answer. This is what is called "motivation." The American Library Association's phrase "Reading with a purpose" might be used in this connection, not alone for books but for chapters and paragraphs.

This is growing too long to permit me to take up the building of book lists. So it will be included in Article Three along with "Handling Interruptions."

Traveling Light

In choosing material on which to increase one's reading speed, the experts all advise light literature, so-called "easy reading," and magazine stories. The essay, the poem, anything deeply thoughtful and beautiful in literary style, calls for retarded rate, for only in this way can one mull over the fresh juxtaposition of words and the rhythm of phrases. Poetry, too, and some prose, should be read aloud. I always read Carl Sandburg's prose aloud, for it has the qualities of poetry. Any poet who turns to prose should probably be treated this way.

Last week I introduced the idea of reading along some one line, such as a group of stories, novels, travel and history books dealing with some one country or period. I hope to say more of this anon. But in the meanwhile, how about putting into your "box" of summer reading, at least one of the great books of the ages. One winter stands out for me as a period of unforgettable companionship. I re-read a whole line of books like "David Copperfield," "Great Expectations," "Vanity Fair," "Henry Esmond," "Quentin Durward," "Inland Voyage" and "Travels with a Donkey," "Pride and Prejudice," "Adam Bede," "Scarlet Letter," "Ethan Frome" (Wharton), "Green Mansions" (Hudson). Any library or high school will provide a list. A friend of mine has just re-read Galsworthy's "Forsyte Saga" and got so much more out of it. The point is that inasmuch as one keeps growing, much can be said for a fresh view of the familiar giants in our libraries. In every summer list it seems as if there should be at least one.

"My Book of History," mentioned in the first article, was credited to Olive Duer Miller. The author's name should have been written as Olive Beaupré Miller.—Editor.

And Have You Read These?

Below is a list culled from the 50 titles that have been most often recommended by 1338 undergraduates in 53 American colleges. They are given in the order of their popularity.

"The Good Earth," by Pearl Buck; "The Forsyte Saga," Galsworthy; "Arrowsmith," Lewis; "The Return of the Native," Hardy; "Of Human Bondage," Maugham; "Main Street," Lewis; "Bridge of San Luis Rey," Wilder; "Anthony Adverse," Allen; "Ann Vickers," Lewis; "Green Mansions," Hudson; "The Fountain," Morgan; "Vanity Fair," Thackeray; "Mourning Becomes Electra," O'Neill; "Strange Interlude," O'Neill; "Anna Karenina," Tolstoi; "Pride and Prejudice," Austen; "Ethan Frome," Wharton; "Babbitt," Lewis; "The Scarlet Letter," Hawthorne; "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," Hardy; "Candide," Voltaire; "All Quiet on the Western Front," Remarque; "Napoleon," Ludwig; "The Royal Road to Romance," Halliburton; "Autobiography," Cellini; "One More River," Galsworthy; "Les Miserables," Hugo; "Jane Eyre," Bronte; "As the Earth Turns," Carroll; "Marie Antoinette," Zweig; "David Copperfield," Dickens; "Sons," Buck; "Elizabeth and Essex," Strachey; "Cyrano de Bergerac," Rostand; "Flowering Wilderness," Galsworthy; "An American Tragedy," Dreiser; "Wuthering Heights," Bronte; "Tom Jones," Fielding; "A Tale of Two Cities," Dickens; "Queen Victoria," Strachey; "Kristin Lavransdatter," Undset; "Ariel," Maurois; "The Emperor Jones," O'Neill; "Sorrell and Son," Deeping.

World Youth Congress

The World Youth Congress, to be held in Geneva from Aug. 31 to Sept. 7, 1936, announces its agenda through the Secretariat, 46 Route de Ferney, Geneva, where particulars can be obtained. Among the subjects are: Youth and the Community, Nations and the League of Nations, The Economic and Social Organization of the World, Youth and the World Society, Youth in the Economic and Social Order, The Moral, Religious, and Philosophical Bases of Peace, The International Duty of Youth, including ways and means of common action and mutual aid on national and international planes.

Summer Study in Italy

The Italian Inter-University Institute of Rome sponsors a number of summer courses for 1936 in several picturesque Italian cities: Rome, Perugia, Siena, Venice, and others. The Italian Government offers special rates of exchange and facilities to educators and tourists Information can be had from Italian Tourist Information Office, 626 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

A Willow Tree

The willow
Is like a water fountain,
With its branches
Hanging down.

Hurlbut Hardin, 5 years,
Campus Elementary School.

Publishers'

O for a Booke and a shadie nooke, eyther in-a-doore- or out;
With the grene leaves whisp'ring overhede, or the Streete cries all about.
Where I maie Reade all at my ease, both of the Newe and Olde;
For a jollie goode Booke whereon to looke, is better to me than Golde.

—An Old Song

Leisure Time Classes

How a Los Angeles School Is Handling Them

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT to do in one's leisure time, a subject written and talked about so much in the last few years, has now reached the high school curriculum. In a number of communities where school officials are trying to make the school meet the needs of the pupils, it is found that much of the "spare time" of high school pupils is spent in listening to the radio, sitting in the moving picture house, and "going some place."

Facing these facts and admitting that this is what the boys and girls are doing whether their elders like it or not, some of the teachers are setting about the task of helping the youngsters do this in a most constructive and profit-deriving way.

In a number of high schools throughout the country some of these outside activities of the students are beginning to be reckoned with. In a few a definite and prescribed course in "leisure time activities" is already in operation, while in a great many more the ground has not yet been broken in this direction.

Approach To Subject

The trend apparently is to find the students "where they are" and then help them to raise the standard of the thing they would be doing anyway. This is probably the underlying philosophy of the turn toward "leisure-time classes."

In Eagle Rock High School in a suburban section of Los Angeles, where the curriculum is being reshaped to provide richer areas of interests and experiences for each child enrolled, leisure-time activities are receiving special attention. The principal, Miss Helen Babson, believes that if the new economic order is to give more free time to many people, then it is incumbent upon the school to plan a constructive program for the wise use of leisure time

Moreover, she is finding that her faculty as well as the community about the school abound in people who can talk in fascinating terms about the pursuit of their particular leisure-time interest. It is very easy to find many kinds of handcrafts, collections, and fine exhibits right out of the community to serve as a stimulus for the boys and girls to become absorbed in some hobby or leisure-time pursuit, she says.

Consciously Facing Problem

In many departments of the school as the new curriculum is put into operation, leisure time is given attention, but in one special group in the tenth grade a regular 10 weeks' course has been worked out which is now a year old and has demonstrated its value. Five hours a week the students spend in motion picture appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of music, radio appreciation, exploitation and study of hobbies, and taking a trip.

Admitting that leisure is already with us, the co-ordinator of the course, Howard S. Swan, declares that some of the questions which the class undertakes to answer are —how shall we enjoy leisure, how can we appreciate it, how can we understand its more cultural aspects, and how can we develop an all-consuming leisure interest?

In the motion-picture hours there are two aims—to inform the student of the good pictures as they are released, and to so develop his powers of appreciation that he will be critical of the techniques employed in each photoplay that he sees. The class sets up its own standards for acceptable story material, pertinent reviews, fine acting, photography direction, sound, ethical values, and so on, and uses a rating card to evaluate all photoplays. Committees from the class give reports on the current neighborhood and metropolitan pictures and take care of the bulletin boards. Each one in the class writes an original scenario, suggests the photographic "shots" suitable for several scenes, the necessary action, some "directional touches" and then casts his picture, all of which must be in keeping with the original standards set up by the class.

In the hour for the understanding of music in this leisure time course the radio program "Standard School Broadcast" is listened to. The teacher who is in the department, tries to create a real love for music through listening to the broadcasts and to fine records. Besides, the class does some singing under his direction.

Raises Standard

For the radio appreciation hour, radio programs are discussed and tested for their entertainment and informational values and "permanent" contribution. Mr. Swan believes that the course is succeeding in the effort to raise the standard of the radio listener by having the students analyze the makeup of radio programs.

The study of hobbies is so far only in the formative period giving boys and girls free hours in which they can read of their particular interest. But eventually it is planned to have a dark room, a photography and camera club, regular instruction in knitting and a schedule of tennis competition. At the present time a few hours is given to the study of social manners.

In addition to this definite course in leisure-time activities Eagle Rock High School is developing a general program of education for leisure time which includes physical education classes, assemblies sponsored by a committee interested in leisure-time pursuits, and library and bulletin board displays of significance

Courtesy Camp Merrywold, Winthrop, Maine

Little Scenes in a Vacation Camp

An easy intimacy flowers out of the informal activities of camp life, and many precious hours are stored away in the treasure house of memory. Above, the group is writing letters and working on craft projects. Below is a friendly musicale.

From Others' Viewpoints

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN GOING over some of the letters waiting their chance to get into the Round Table we were struck with the point brought out in various ways by more than one writer, that it is such a help to see familiar things all of a sudden through the eyes of someone else. And isn't it worth trying for? The first two speakers particularly bring this out, in our meeting today.

—Chairman.

History as She Is Taught

Georgia

Dear Chairman:

Isn't it interesting to learn the viewpoints of other people and other nations? Since I have been reading the Monitor it has occurred to me several times that probably the history books I studied in school might not be entirely accurate. The United States was always represented as being perfect in its motives and acts as a nation. I began to wonder if the school children of other nations were taught that their countries had always acted righteously in war and in peace.

Last summer I met a young lady whose home is in Canada. At my request she sent me a used copy of a High School History of Canada. In looking through the book I was interested to see that one of the causes given for the War of 1812 was that the United States wanted to free Canada from British rule and annex it to the United States. Some of the naval encounters which I had been taught as having been won by the United States, in spite of it's being opposed by an apparently superior force, were listed as victories for the British who had fewer and smaller vessels.

Since I have seen this book I have thought more strongly than ever that any report of any incident is doubtless biased by the thinking of the individual who gives it. So instead of being stirred up by what anyone tells us, or being prejudiced against any person or group of people, can't we wonder what would have been said about the incident by a person seeing it from a different angle?

Another interesting thing about my Canadian history book is that the Canadian schoolgirl who used it responded to the same urges that I used to when I was in school. The noble lawmakers and heroes of Canada all wore penciled mustaches, beards, goatees, or wigs. One of them bore such a striking resemblance to Wallace Beery that no caption was needed, but lest there be a mistake, the name "Wallace Beery" was printed underneath.

(Miss) F. N. G.

Refreshed Her Outlook

Arizona.

Dear Chairman:

After having had an opportunity to join our friends at the Youth Round Table, and thereby exchanging many greetings, I must tell you how grateful I am.

The fine letters I received make me more than ever confident that good is being expressed everywhere.

The fact that I live on a ranch in southwestern Arizona appealed to these friends' imagination more strongly than I'd supposed probable, after having had a home here for 25 years. So, you see, their letters were truly an awakening for me, and very helpful. I think this is one of the fruits of corresponding with people in other places—their viewpoints are so refreshing. The old adage, "Distance lends enchantment to the view," is applicable along this line. As a result I think I was able to write answers that will give them a real glimpse of the wide open spaces along the Colorado River.

(Miss) A. M. H.

Abroad At Home

Province of Quebec, Canada.

To the Youth Round Table:

First may I say how much I enjoy the column. I am an old Mail-bagger and now that I am in the Over Twenty group am indeed grateful for the opportunity this new enterprise has given us, to put down in black and white our assurances of love and good will to all our brothers and sisters throughout the world. Among my own group of friends I number several Americans, a Swiss, a Roumanian and several young English people. For the broader outlook and greater tolerance these friendships have brought me I cannot express my appreciation.

Montreal, as the majority of you know, is Canada's largest city and one of the most interesting from several viewpoints.

Firstly, it is made up of two peoples, French Canadians and English, both intensely loyal to Canada and the Empire. The city (although unfortunately I am not) is bi-lingual and it is most interesting to those from other parts of our own country and visitors from the South.

Secondly, the city is full of historical landmarks. I work down in the business heart of the city called the St. James district, as St. James Street is the financial center of the country. One street north of St. James runs Fortification Lane, now a back alley, but once one of the walls of the ancient fort stood in its place. At two different points on Notre Dame Street two wholesale dry goods stores now stand where once the Recollets built their first monastery and an Amherst first signed one of his treaties. Farther along you come to a big square where Maisonneuve, the founder of Montreal, fought the Indians, and, so the inscription on a plaque reads, beheaded the Indian chief with his own hands. As to the commendability of this act I am slightly dubious, as no doubt was the victim, but it happened in the first part of the 17th century and is now a matter of historical interest only. Often during my lunch hours, as I ramble through these streets, all with their French names, I try to imagine how it must have looked to those first brave adventurers. It gives one rather a thrill to think, mayhap, on this very spot stood Cartier, Maisonneuve, Marguerite Bourgeois, Jeanne Moure and many others.

Among other things I am a great Cine Kodak enthusiast and yesterday I took pictures from the Lookout on the edge of Mount Royal on, and around which, Montreal is built. From this vantage point, as it was a clear day, I was able to take pictures of the city as it lay far below at my feet of the mighty St. Lawrence which flows around one half of the Island of Montreal. Far beyond the river we could see the Eastern Townships which form the lower portion of the Province of Quebec and even to the sharply outlined Adirondacks. The sight of these lovely mountains reminded me of a week-end trip I took two summers ago to Portland, Maine, and how much I enjoyed the beautiful scenery of the New England States.

From another angle Montreal is very interesting too. It is the industrial center of Canada. Here come the boats to our fine harbor from all over the world; here terminate the railways bringing grain and wood for our European friends as well as silks and other products of the Orient. Here is one of the centers of our as yet undeveloped aviation commerce. Here is the money market, here our only cosmopolitan area. Although I was born in Winnipeg, lived all but four years in Toronto, Montreal is now my home and although it is strange from the English Toronto of old Upper Canada, now Ontario, I am well aware of its fascination for those who enjoy historical scenes.

I read quite a bit, enjoy movies, amateur radio dramatics, dancing and things most normal people are interested in, and would certainly be glad to write to a "knight" or "lady" of the Round Table.

(Miss) N. L. H.

Did you ever try being a "tourist" in your own locality? While on the subject of refreshing our own view of familiar places by seeing them through others' eyes, we might look around and think what we would do if we were tourists in our own localities. A holiday spirit, a systematic bit of sightseeing, and a few books about the history of the region help to lighten up familiar things and places. You might enjoy trying it.

Cheerio. . . .

Chairman

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Business and Industry

Sales Gains of Chain Stores Led by Mail Order Division

Commerce and Finance

Passenger Traffic Up Under Rate Cut And Business Gain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—According to the Interstate Commerce Commission figures made public here the railroads of the United States showed substantial increases in passenger revenue during the month of June under the new low rates now in effect.

The eastern railroads which, with the exception of the Baltimore and Ohio, are now fighting the low rates in court, gained 5.9 per cent over June of 1935. These protested originally against the reductions on the ground that while it might increase the number of passengers carried it would cause a loss in net revenue.

Business Gain Main Factor

But to what extent the increases were due to the low rates was not apparent from the report. That they may be due as much to generally improved business conditions as to the low rates is suggested by the fact that the rate of gain was much greater in the South where the low rates have been in effect for over a year, and that freight revenues advanced significantly as well.

The percentage gains for June, 1936, over June, 1935, for the three groups of railroads were reported as follows:

	Passenger Revenue	Freight Revenue
Eastern	5.9 per cent	14.3 per cent
Southern ...	15.5 per cent	14.6 per cent
Western	19.6 per cent	28.2 per cent

In the eastern group the passenger revenue was $14,026,297 as compared to $13,240,700 for June, 1935. The freight revenue jumped from $84,523,358 to $96,596,395.

Southern passenger revenue went up from $1,709,231 to 1,974,741 without the benefit of any rate change. Western passenger revenue went from $3,286,510 to $3,931,957.

Western Roads Fare Best

It is considered significant that the largest rate of gain in passenger revenue was shown by the western railroads whose passenger business is predominantly of the long haul variety. The eastern roads, in opposing the new low rates, contended that they would have the effect of boosting passenger business significantly on the long haul. But they insisted that for short interurban traffic which constitutes the bulk of their passenger business the old rates were best suited. Their point was that the suburban traffic represented a constant quantity and that the lower rates would merely reduce the revenue without increasing the number of passengers carried.

To what extent this contention has been borne out by the first month of experience is not apparent from the present report. The I. C. C. expects to have fuller details later this month.

The new rates of 2 cents a mile in day coaches and 3 cents a mile in Pullmans went into effect on June 2 after the I. C. C. turned down on April 18 a request of the roads for an 18-month delay. The vote on that question in the commission was 6 to 5, with Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, casting the deciding ballot after the others had tied.

Even Daniel Willard, pro-new rate president of the Baltimore & Ohio, had said he expected a reduction in earnings for at least a short time under the new rates. The increased earnings are claimed to exceed all expectations.

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Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
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Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
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Business Failures Fewest Since 1920

By the Associated Press

New York

THE lowest total of business casualties since 1929, when trade was flourishing at the height of the early post-war boom, is reported by Dun & Bradstreet, for the week ended last Thursday. Only five days were included because of the dependence holiday.

Commercial failures, as recorded by the mercantile agency, dropped to 140 for the week, compared with 193 in the comparable period last year, a decline of 27.5 per cent, and 201 in the 1934 week. The 1935 figure embraced a full six-day week.

For the year failures numbered 5560, against 6527 in the comparable period last year, a drop of 14.8 per cent, and 6774 Independence holiday.

Agreements to Cuts By Farm Creditors Held As Binding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Creditors of farmers who issue scale-down agreements to enable them to accept loans from Federal Land Banks and the land bank commissioner, are binding on the creditors, according to decisions handed down by the Supreme Court of Georgia in two cases of widespread interest because of their significant application to many similar cases in various parts of the country.

Due to the fact that these were the first of a number of like cases developing in different sections of the United States to reach an appellate court, the decisions of the Georgia tribunal are regarded as particularly important.

The court upholds the right of the Government farm lending agencies to require strict adherence to the terms of creditors' scale-down agreements in order to accomplish a fundamental objective of congressional legislation, that is, genuine refinancing of the farmers' debt on a basis he can reasonably be expected to meet, without the necessity of foreclosure by the Government's lending agencies.

In the two cases before the Georgia court, the Federal Land Bank of Columbia had approved loans to be made to farmers who had applied for them for the purpose of paying off mortgages on their farms.

Farm Credit Administration records show, it was said, that a scale-down of the farmers' debts was agreed on by creditors by approximately one out of five of all the loans made by the Federal Land Banks and the land bank commissioner since 1933. The decision of the Georgia court gives these scale-down agreements judicial standing as binding contracts.

U. S. Sets up Staff To Probe Violations Of Anti-Trust Laws

WASHINGTON (AP)—Looking to an intensified drive against trusts and combinations in restraint of trade, the Justice Department has set up a special "general staff" to direct investigations into alleged violations of federal anti-trust laws.

John Dickinson, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the anti-trust division, said he had formed the nucleus of his special staff to map out the Justice Department's activities.

"Our purpose in organizing a special staff of analysts to study alleged violations of the anti-trust laws," Dickinson said, "is to systematize and speed up investigations which will determine whether or not action is to be taken against alleged trusts.

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation has co-operated fully with us in the past and will continue to do so. Our headquarters staff will simply tabulate and analyze the complaints made to the department and guide the FBI men in whatever investigations are considered necessary."

The principal activities of the anti-trust division are in the enforcement of the Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust Acts and other statutes involving alleged unfair practices, combinations in restraint of trade and monopolies.

During 1934—when alleged NRA violations boosted the total—nearly 1500 complaints were received by the justice department. During the last year more than 330 complaints have been received.

June Chain Store Sales Up 17 P. C. Over 1935 Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The gain in sales by chain stores shows no sign of letup, the first 25 chains to report for June doing an aggregate business of $33,422,171, or 17 per cent higher than in June a year ago, despite there being one less Saturday in the month, according to a compilation by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc., and Hammons & Co., Inc.

For the first six months the chains did a total volume of $1,207,247,308, as contrasted with $1,083,935605, or an increase of 11.4 per cent, which is the best showing made since the sharp increases of 1933, when the chains were recovering from the abnormally low volume of 1932. From the dollar viewpoint, however, the volume for the first six months is the best since 1929.

Bonus Gives Impetus

The bonus, which was paid on June 15, was one of the most important factors in the sharp increase in sales, but according to reports from nearly all sections of the country, the buying that was anticipated from this has by no means spent its force. Most sections report no great rush of spending, but rather a steady flow of bonus money into retail channels, which is expected to take up the usual summer slack.

The following is a compilation of the sales of the 25 chains reporting arranged in groups:

	June, 1936	June, 1935	% Inc.
Variety	$86,500,183	$75,353,194	14.7
Mail Order	76,359,999	60,359,936	26.2
Grocery	50,381,367	46,398,140	8.6
Drug	7,443,551	6,870,673	8.3
Shoe	5,661,669	4,662,030	21.4
Apparel	3,927,671	3,208,287	22.4
Total	$230,274,440	$196,862,269	17.0

	6 Months '36	6 Months '35	
Variety	$442,936,961	$409,896,880	8.1
Mail Order	382,897,664	324,033,876	18.2
Grocery	292,476,326	270,424,287	8.1
Drug	44,048,876	41,028,067	7.4
Shoe	26,561,601	22,821,324	16.4
Apparel	18,325,880	15,731,171	16.5
Total	$1,207,247,308	$1,083,935,605	11.4

Apparel Stores Get Big Lift

So far as the bonus is concerned, it would appear that the apparel chains were the most directly affected. In this group, where the trend has been distinctly upward since last September, individual gains ranged up as high as 47 per cent.

The auto supply chains, where the trend of sales has been distinctly disappointing during most of the current year, first on account of the unusually hard winter, and later in the year because of the floods in the eastern part of the country, showed gains as high as 34.7 per cent.

The mail-order division led all other groups, both from the viewpoint of percentage gain and dollar volume increase. These groups are enjoying the best year in most cases in their history.

There was again noticeable in last month's figures a brighter note in the variety chains. The turn upward in figures in this group, which first became apparent in April, is increasing, and last month these chains reported a 14.7 per cent increase, which is the best recorded in two years.

The shoe chains, which consider June the best all-around month of the year, showed an increase of 21.4 per cent, which was the best reported for any June since 1929.

Canadian Financing On Larger Scale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Provincial and municipal financing in Canada for June and the first six months of this year, largely exceeded the volume in any similar periods over the preceding four years, according to figures compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd.

For the ... of June issues totaled $186,306,950, and were largely for the Dominion Government account, direct obligations amounting to $133,700,900 and short-term Treasury bills, $45,000,000. Of the June total, $162,766,600 was for refunding purposes and $23,540,350 to provide new capital. For the similar month last year, financing amounted to $55,655,385, and in 1933 to only $7,137,192.

For the six months ended June 30, the total was $607,221,463, of which $550,968,100 was for refunding and $56,253,363 for new capital. This compares with $262,240,941 and $154,515,484, respectively, in 1935 and 1934.

Corporation issues in Canada for the six months ended June 30 totaling $156,134,724 were also the largest in any of the past five years and compare with $17,465,000 and $37,276,596, respectively, in 1935 and 1934. Of the corporation financing this year to June 30, refunding issues accounted for $146,627,224 and new capital issues to $9,507,500.

Advertising Shows 10 P. C. Gain in Week

CHICAGO (AP)—Retail advertising lineage in newspapers of 66 major cities was 10.2 per cent greater for the week ended July 4 than the corresponding week of 1935, Advertising Age reported.

The total was 13,343,831 lines, compared with 12,111,293 a year ago. For the year to date, the lineage in the 66 cities totals 21,202,218 lines ahead of last year, an increase of 4.9 per cent.

Refined Sugar Price Cut First Time Since March

NEW YORK (AP)—A reduction of ¼ of a cent a pound in the price of refined sugar has been posted by several eastern refiners, bringing it to 4.75 cents a pound for 7-day shipment.

This is the first reduction since March and was followed by a similar step by a prominent west coast refiner. Midwest beet sugar refiners lowered their quotation to 4.55 cents, against 4.70 previously quoted.

Price Discrimination Act Seen Productive of Trade Confusion

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Article I

NEW YORK—Great concern is felt by the purchasing and sales departments of American industry over the meaning of the Robinson-Patman - Borah - Van Nuys Anti-Price-Discrimination Act which became law on June 20. The bill was originally aimed at the chain stores, particularly those handling food, but as finally written it applies to virtually the entire range of American industry. Senator Vandenberg obtained Senate approval of an amendment which would exempt sales to industrial firms, thus enabling his automobile, manufacturing constituents to continue to obtain quantity discounts from the steel companies, but this was stricken out in conference. There is hardly an industry to which the law does not apply.

Reduced to simplest terms, the act prohibits the granting of quantity discounts except where justified on the basis of economies realized by the seller in production, selling, or distribution. A second important prohibition is directed at the use of brokerage fees as disguised rebates, and a third at the use of advertising allowances for the same purpose.

The bill was originally introduced into the House in 1935 by Representative Patman. Hearings before the House Judiciary this spring were stormy. The earlier objections to the bill, as well as the slant of those sponsoring it, were indicated in a broadcast by Senator Benson (F.-L. Minn.) last April. He said "They (the opponents of the bill) have tried to sell these consumers on the idea that the bill will increase the prices they pay for the necessities of life. Permit me to say that it is as brazen a falsehood and as contemptible a treachery as has ever been attempted by any lobby, because it seeks to align friend against friend so that a few millionaire chain store magnates may reach into the consumers' pockets for a few more dollars.. According to friends of the bill, it would, by outlawing quantity discounts, help the independent against the chain. According to its enemies, it would raise prices to the consumer by stopping one of the major economies of chain store operation.

Has Wide Implications

Now that the bill is law, however, far wider implications and possibilities than these are involved. General opinion is that it is the most important law of its kind since the passage of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act of 1914. Large firms are consulting their lawyers, and large trade organizations like the National Association of Manufacturers, the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute, the Institute of Distributors (chains) and the National Dry Goods Association (department stores) have distributed analyses of it to their members. General opinion is that nearly everything depends upon its administration. Like most regulatory legislation, it is so simple on the face but so complex in the application, that ambitious interpretation and enforcement by the Federal Trade Commission could force a virtual revolution in American trade practices, provided the courts supported it, while lack of enthusiasm on the part of the commission for the immense task of applying a highly ambiguous statute to an almost infinite complexity of established practices could permit the law to become virtually a dead letter on the statute books. One of the incidental results is expected to be a revival of the activities of the trade associations, whose help in interpreting the niceties of established trade formulas, will be as indispensable to the FTC as it was to the NRA.

Some orders are being held up pending formulation of definite policies, but many firms are proceeding regardless of the law, knowing that months will elapse before the slow motion of the commission will begin to grind out rulings. The outcome of the commission's cease and desist order against Goodyear Tire & Rubber, directed against quantity discounting granted to Sears, Roebuck, will shed light on the future of the law, for many of the practices which it specifically bans are involved. The company has appealed to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. The new measure, however, grants the commission many powers it did not possess when the Goodyear ruling was issued, nearly all of which will ultimately have to be tested in the courts.

Justification of Discount

The chief problem in the law, of course, is when a quantity discount is justified by reduction in cost due to the size of the order. The assumption of the bill is that cost accounting and mathematical computation can be substituted for business judgment, a consummation devoutly to be wished but one which business has never achieved because accounting remains an art and not a science.

An example of the difficulties to be met is found in the practice of some chains and mail order houses in giving substantial slack season orders to manufacturers at sharply reduced prices. A question in this connection which is worrying wholesalers is whether they are to be allowed the usual wholesale discounts given them not necessarily on account of the size of the order but on account of the separate classification by the manufacturer of wholesaler from retailer. Another question would arise in the case of large buyers who place with manufacturers open orders for a period of time with the price stipulated but the quantity left to the buyer's needs.

Another difficulty may be exemplified in the machine-tool industries. Machine builders often furnish valuable services to purchasers of the larger installations. The profit on small orders could not stand such services even on a proportional basis. The discrimination might turn out to be illegal in the commission's eyes. Of course, the classical example of where someone can always find fault with volume differentials in price based on differences in cost is in the electric power industry.

A Siamese Twin

Still further difficulties are raised by the fact that the present act is a Siamese twin, combining the original Robinson-Patman bills, filed separately in Senate and House but almost identical in wording, with the milder Borah-Van Nuys bill, filed in the Senate, and tacked on to the Robinson bill by that body. The House conferees accepted this grafting operation in exchange for the excision of all the other Senate amendments. One result is that the act has two clauses relating to the prohibited quantity discount and they do not agree.

Thus, as pointed out during the House's final consideration, the original quantity discount clause establishes a "ceiling" for the discounts, but the analogous clause in the Borah-Van Nuys amendment permits manufacturers to grant discounts in any amount they see fit providing the same discounts are granted to all customers. Furthermore the Robinson - Patman provisions impose triple damages on violators, while the Borah-Van Nuys provisions impose a fine of $5000 or one year's imprisonment.

One of the principal enforcement difficulties in the act lies in the relation between interstate and intrastate competition. The act permits the granting of price concessions to meet competition. But since it does not apply to intrastate trade, the old differentials may be justified on the basis of meeting intrastate competition.

Of course the whole act raises again the question on the constitutional limits of the Government's power to regulate commerce. The recent Supreme Court decisions in the Guffey and the minimum wage cases indicate the possibility that a narrow interpretation of the Government's powers under the interstate commerce clause might invalidate the entire statute.

$35,000,000 CIT Issue Offered By Dillon, Read Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An issue of $35,000,000 of 3½ per cent debentures of the Commercial Investment Trust Company is being placed on the market by an underwriting group, headed by Dillon, Read & Co. The debentures which mature July 1, 1951, are offered at 101½ and accrued interest.

Other members of the syndicate are Lehman Brothers, Lazard Freres & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Of the net proceeds of the issue, $20,307,100 will be used for the redemption and retirement on Sept. 1, 1936, of the entire outstanding $18,461,100 principal amount of the corporation's 5½ per cent, debentures at 110 and accrued interest.

Substantially all of the balance of the net proceeds will be loaned by the corporation to some or all of its principal subsidiaries, which will employ the funds in the ordinary conduct of their business in lieu of an equivalent amount of borrowings from banks and in the commercial paper market.

Continuing its policy of diversification, the corporation, earlier in the year, submitted an offer to purchase the entire capital stock of National Surety Corporation from the superintendent of insurance, New York, as liquidator of the Old National Surety Company. This offer has been approved by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, but remains subject to the outcome of pending legal proceedings.

National Surety Corporation, which operates throughout the United States and in several territories and foreign countries, writes fidelity, surety, burglary and other types of bonds and insurance, and in connection therewith has an investment portfolio.

England Engages In Vigorous Slum Clearance Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Government of Great Britain is now engaged in an active drive to get rid of more than 280,000 unsanitary dwellings and to construct nearly 300,000 new homes as direct replacement, according to the current issue of the Federal Home Loan Bank Review. This slum-clearance effort is the second phase of that country's record breaking program launched to meet an acute postwar shortage of houses aimed to provide new housing for more than one quarter of the population of England and Wales.

As a result of the first program, from November, 1918, to September, 1935, a total of 2,804,888 new dwellings were constructed. Nearly 45 per cent of the total construction by private enterprise and local authorities received governmental assistance. Of all subsidies the central government furnished 80 per cent; 20 per cent was supplied by local authorities. Since 1933 the central government has limited its subsidies to slum clearance and the provision of substitute new housing.

Cottage-Type Favored

Of 1,974,379 new houses built through private enterprise during this period, 442,732 were aided by governmental grants. Municipalities built 830,509 homes. The larger proportion of homes built, including those by private enterprise and those in which the Government assisted, are of the so-called English cottage type, usually two-story group houses.

This extensive program still leaves a shortage of suitable homes for the lower-wage groups, although provisions have been incorporated in the various housing acts to encourage private enterprise and local authorities alike to construct such dwellings. Of the houses built by unassisted private enterprise for the year 1935, approximately 37 per cent were within the price range of this class, and approximately one third were constructed for renting.

The increasing activity of unassisted private enterprise in meeting this demand was shown in 1935 building when this source accounted for 87 per cent of a record total production of new homes. The Housing Act of 1933, however, provides for joint guarantee by the central and local governments of certain types of loans by private savings and loan associations, as an inducement to further effort.

Have Wide Powers

In their campaign on slums and overcrowding, British municipal authorities have been granted the widest powers. They may buy land, may determine when an area is overcrowded, as defined in the law, and may arbitrarily order the removal of overcrowded families into other quarters. If accomodations are not available from private sources, local authorities have power to provide them. Local governments are permitted also to define slum areas for redevelopment along approved lines, and may proceed, with the central government's backing, to carry out such programs on a large scale.

Building costs in England have dropped over 10 per cent between 1928 and 1935, and a slight decrease of interest rates is noted in the Review article, together with a forecast of rising building costs and a decreased demand for medium-priced homes.

U. S. Steel's June Shipments Less

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—June figures of the shipments of finished steel products by the United States Steel Corporation were 886,065 tons, compared with 984,097 tons in May, a decrease of 98,032 tons. Shipments in June, 1935, were 578,108 tons, and in June, 1934, 985,337 tons; and in June, 1933, 603,937 tons.

For the six months ended June 30, shipments amounted to 5,031,350 tons, compared with 3,553,999 tons in the first six months of last year.

Nation's 1935 Farm Tax at 16-Year Low

By the Associated Press

Washington

THE bureau of agricultural economics reports that the nation's 1935 farm real estate tax was $365,000,000, the smallest in 16 years.

Dr. Eric Englund, assistant chief of the bureau, said the downward trend, representing an adjustment to lower levels of farm income, had been quite general throughout the nation.

SEC Alters Bond's Provisions to Add To Safety of Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—First use of the Securities and Exchange Commission's power to change the conditions of a public bond issue was reported at the commission in connection with an issue planned by the Sioux City, Iowa, Gas and Electric Company.

Commission attorneys said that, as a result of co-operation in prolonged negotiations, "substantial changes" had been made in the company's plans for $10,500,000 of bonds and debentures.

Bolton Smith, one of the commission's attorneys, announced at a hearing that the Sioux City company had agreed that so long "as any of the debentures are outstanding no cash dividends may be declared or paid on any class of stock except out of earned surplus accruing subsequent to July 1, 1936."

In addition, it was said, the debenture issue has been closed against the issuance of additional debentures, and a maintainance and renewal fund to safeguard the bonds has been decided upon. Neither was included in the original plan.

Cotton Consumption In June Gains Over May and June, 1935

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cotton consumed during June was reported by the Census Bureau to have totaled 556,323 bales of lint and 63,956 of linters, compared with 530,799 and 64,670 for May this year, and 383,982 and 60,821 for June last year.

Cotton on hand June 30 was reported as follows: In consuming establishments, 987,112 bales of lint and 208,688 of linters, compared with 1,090,977 and 239,556 on May 31 this year, and 884,600 and 29,671 on June 30 last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 4,525,711 bales of lint and 46,030 of linters, compared with 5,237,082 and 57,276 on May 31 this year, and 6,068,852 and 29,671 on June 30 last year.

Imports for June totaled 12,462 bales, compared with 19,891 in May this year, and 6403 in June last year.

Exports for June totaled 287,336 bales of lint and 19,128 of linters, compared with 351,734 and 21,053 for May this year, and 344,955 and 19,006 for June last year.

Commodity Credit Corp. New Notes To Cut Interest Cost

WASHINGTON (AP) — Seeking lower interest rates through a big refinancing move, the Commodity Credit Corporation announces it will sell $150,000,000 of one-half of 1 per cent collateral trust notes.

The notes, which will mature next January 15, will be backed by collateral notes which in turn are secured by commodities having an approximate market value of $218,000,000, or about 140 per cent of the total issue.

An interest rate of 2½ per cent now is being paid by the corporation to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, from which it has been borrowing in the past.

The notes were offered to refinance a major portion of the RFC debt, officials explained, and effect the 2 per cent interest saving.

Prices of Cotton Goods Advance As Demand Increases

By A. A. Talmage

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Rapidly advancing prices featured practically all cotton goods markets during the past week, owing to the continued upward swing of raw cotton costs.

Following Independence Day trading got under way in sufficient volume to firmly establish higher prices. In the middle of the week there was rather general advance of an eighth to a quarter, which gave way again to further gains of about the same amount, the week closing with trading very active, at virtually the peak levels of the movement so far. These prices carried over firmly into this week.

Prints Are Strong

In the coarse goods division much interest centered in the four chief numbers in the wide print cloth list. The 39-inch four-yard 80 squares sold a week ago at 7⅝ cents but soon strengthened to 7¾ cents to 7⅞ cents and finally at the close of the week, were quoted generally at 8 cents flat.

On 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s, the trading early last week was at 6⅝ cents, which was later advanced to 6¾ cents and then to 6⅞ cents, finally winding up the week at even money, 7 cents. Narrow print cloths were also fractionally higher.

Carded broadcloths were engaged in large quantities for deliveries extending through August and into December. The 100x60s firmed up during the week and finally became established at the 8c level, where trading was put through this week.

Tobacco cloths experienced rather heavy demand, which continued throughout the week in spite of rising prices. Drills were moving in better volume and at higher prices.

Fine Goods More Active

Sheetings were active and strong throughout the week. Bag makers were in the market for additional forward deliveries.

In the fine goods division of the market the mills reported a better response from buyers than they had experienced for several weeks. Prices advanced very substantially, particularly the combed lawns, and some of the standard specialties, such as dimities, marquisettes and piques, all of which were taken in good volume for deliveries running through September in many cases.

Combed broadcloths found some added interest, but did not move up as much or sell as actively as some of the other types of goods. The 128x68s and the 136x60s were traded in freely at 11½ to 11¾ cents, the same levels as prevailed the previous week, but occasional yardage of less popular make was picked up at 11¼ cents. The slub yarn construction, in 128x68s, was moved at 11¾ cents and was in demand at that price.

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This announcement appears as a matter of record only and is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these securities for sale, or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of such securities. The offering is made only by the prospectus, dated July 14, 1936; the prospectus does not constitute an offering by any Principal Underwriter in any state in which such Principal Underwriter is not qualified to act as a dealer or broker.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

A New Play From Mr. Barry

By L. A. Sloper

Dennis, Mass.

PHILIP BARRY appears to be living his theatrical life in reverse motion. Beginning as a master of the sophisticated comedy of disillusionment ("Paris Bound," "Hotel Universe," "The Animal Kingdom"), he reverted in "The Joyous Season" and "Bright Star" to nostalgic examination of the New England-Irish soul. Now, in "Spring Dance," he has got back to the undergraduate. Will he write next of schoolboys?

"Spring Dance," which was produced for the first time on the evening of July 6 at Raymond Moore's Cape Playhouse, is not strictly Mr. Barry's play. He has adapted it from a piece written about nine years ago by two Smith College girls, Eleanor Golden and Eloise Barrangon. That is why most of his undergraduates are girls.

Now there is no reason why a dramatist should not reach back into youth and childhood and grow increasingly significant. If Mr. Barry in this instance has not achieved significance, no doubt it is partly because he is working with other people's ideas, and partly because he can hardly be expected to understand the operation of the college girl's mentality.

If it is protested that he is not here trying to be significant, but merely wants to be amusing, the answer is that he has been amusing, but not consistently so. There is in this concoction some farce, some romance and some good smart comedy. You know at once which ingredients were dropped in by Mr. Barry and which by his colleagues. But you never get an individual flavor.

* * *

The material is pretty flimsy: merely the love of a girl for a boy and a feminine plot to entrap him before he can sail off around the world to express man's freedom. I have sufficient respect for feminine weapons to report that those employed in this instance were pretty crude. All this is spiced with some excellent witticisms from Mr. Barry's pen; but the spice is better than the dish.

Somewhere between the original cooks and the guest chef confusion entered as to the age of the protagonists. These girls talked and behaved not like any college girls I ever saw, but rather like boarding school misses. That may have been Mr. Barry's fault. And the boys were certainly not college seniors, but straight out of high school. For that, we probably must blame the Misses Golden and Barrangon. A pity the authors couldn't have checked.

The first-nighters were warmly applausive. Some of them were sure the piece was destined for a big success on Broadway, where Jed Harris purposes to show it in August. If so, it will need a consultation of cooks. A lot of useless stuff should come out, beginning with about one-half the first scene. There will have to be an attempt to unify what remains. I won't say it can't be done, but I doubt if it is worth doing.

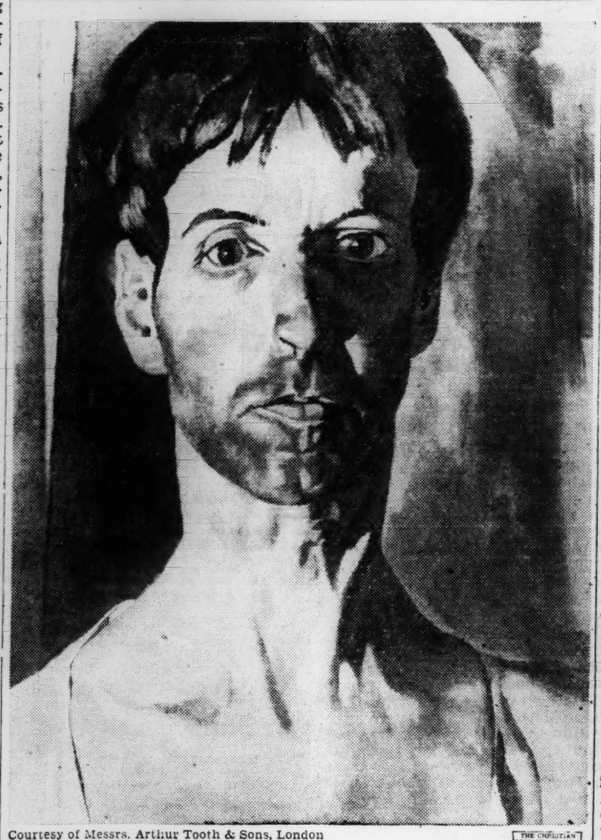
* * *

The feminine lead was taken by Imogene Coca, borrowed from "New Faces." She displayed considerable talent, and a tendency to archness that needs to be brought under control. Richard Kendrick was the victim of the plot. Joe Ferrer his friend the wealthy Communist and Philip Ober a professor who went over to the enemy. Louise Platt, Martha Hodge, Ruth Matteson and Peggy O'Donnell exhibited a great deal of vitality, which was all that was necessary. Mr. Harris's direction was speeded up to a pace that made it impossible at times to catch the dialogue.

During the previous week, there had been an interesting revival at the Cape Playhouse of George M. Cohan's "The Song and Dance Man"; interesting especially because of the sensitive direction of Burk Symon and because of Donald Brian's performance in the principal part, in which he out-Cohaned Cohan. Mr. Brian also followed the tradition by doing a song and dance number at the end of the third act, concluding, of course, with the "Merry Widow" waltz.

Not much can be said today for the play, which is a dozen years old and seems older. Yet the production was so expertly handled that it was a pleasure to watch it. Everything was timed to the split second, every line received its proper emphasis, the pace was just right. The support included Averell Harris, Philip Huston (Hollywood bound), Dudley Hawley, Edward Butler, Dorothy Blackburn, Ruth Yorke, Marjorie Lytell and Otto Hulett.

In the meantime, Mr. Moore's Cape Cinema, surely one of the most beautiful motion picture houses to be found anywhere, was not idle. I saw there a pre-metropolitan showing of Gaumont-British's "Secret Agent," which has been directed by Alfred Hitchcock with a remarkable lack of plausibility.



Courtesy of Messrs. Arthur Tooth & Sons, London

"Self-Portrait," by Stanley Spencer

London Art Exhibitions

By Frank Rutter

London

STANLEY SPENCER, who last year resigned his Associateship of the Royal Academy as a protest against the Council's rejection of two of his pictures, is showing a collection of his recent paintings at the Arthur Tooth Galleries in New Bond Street.

This is certainly the most notable exhibition of the moment, and it marks the international recognition of this artist's outstanding talent. For among the exhibits here is an intensely expressive, powerful and brilliantly colored "Self-Portrait" which has been purchased by the Amsterdam Museum of Modern Art. An upright landscape composition, "Jubilee Tree, Cookham," which has been acquired for the Toronto Art Gallery, is another fine painting which shows the artist's power of combining sharp definition in both foreground and background with a just and atmospheric rendering of relative degrees of recession.

Both these pictures and many other oil paintings by Spencer in this exhibition are examples of the realist side of his art; but he also shows a number of figure compositions to which a playful, whimsical sense of humor has given a touch of fantasy.

This semihumorous, semi-imaginative phase of Spencer's painting finds its happiest and most congenial outlet in a series of pictures based on the minor comedies of domestic life. From such ordinary daily incidents as looking for something in "The Chest of Drawers," "Taking off Collar" or "Choosing a Dress," Stanley Spencer manages to extract a good deal of quiet fun as well as a striking, vital design for his picture.

Broadly and summarily as the figures are painted in "Crossing the Road," the artist contrives to suggest the self-importance of the little girl who is piloting the adult, and the kindly good nature of the man who allows himself to be piloted. It is in these little incidents of daily life that Stanley Spencer rises to his highest points of inspiration, for when he attempts a larger subject, as in "Humanity," he is less successful, not only losing clarity in the design but being discouraging to the point of pessimism in his emotional outlook.

One thing, however, this exhibition makes very clear, namely that Stanley Spencer is a painter with a touch of genius who has now enlarged his range of color while retaining his superb mastery of form. When he deserts realism, his sense of humor at times becomes too recondite for the many, but he knows what he is about and we may have confidence in the evolution of his talent.

William Nicholson, who is the only artist to receive a knighthood in the list of honors for the King's Birthday, is not only one of our leading independent painters of portraits, landscape and still-life, but made art history in the nineties when as one of the Brothers Beggarstaff he revolutionized the poster and started a new fashion in illustration by his decorative and personal woodcuts. Nicholson has been visiting Spain this spring, and a number of his accomplished Spanish paintings have been on view at the Leicester Galleries, where a room is now also occupied by the landscapes and flower pieces of his daughter-in-law, Winifred Nicholson, who has a very personal and charming sense of color.

At the Picture Hire Gallery (56 Brook Street) Viscountess Allendale opened the first exhibition yet organized in London of pictures by well-known artists specially painted for entertaining and instructing the young. This exhibition of "Paintings for Children" contains a circus picture by Dame Laura Knight, ships by Richard Eurich, two large panels by Vere Temple depicting Noah's Ark before and after the Flood, animal drawings by John Skeaping and fairy tale fantasies by Cedric Morris, Rex Whistler and others.

Mahler Celebrations in Vienna

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

IN MEMORY of Gustav Mahler, the Vienna Orchestral Societies gave a series of performances of his works. The Konzerthausgesellschaft made itself responsible for his greatest choral work, the Eighth Symphony; the Vienna Radio gave the Ninth and the Philharmonic the "Lied von der Erde." The concerts, magnificently conducted by Bruno Walter, were an unqualified success.

As these are the last works of the master and represent the apex of his activities it was particularly interesting to hear them in sequence and to make comparisons. Mahler's music is always a revelation of himself. As composer, poet and philosopher he compels musical sounds to express things which, before his time, were alien to them. It is no wonder that these sounds seemed strange to the listener until he understood what they had to say. Here, they speak only of that which at all times has deeply concerned men, both small and great: man and his Creator, nature, life, love and destiny. But the man who speaks now has experienced things more emotionally than most others. He was more in contact with pleasure and sorrow. Possessed of great self-control he was also capable of the utmost resignation. That is why he, almost more than any other composer, was able to give plastic form to all that is specifically human.

* * *

The Eighth Symphony is the song of love, love inspired by the ideal and transcendental. The invocation is based on the words of the ancient hymn, "Veni Creator Spiritus." The wonderful impetus for which it is now famous makes the words sound more like an exhortation than a prayer. "Accene lumen sensibus, infunde amorem cordibus:" the words ring out so exultantly that they express a fulfillment rather than a petition. And then the second movement, ing which the mysterious final scene from Goethe's "Faust" becomes clarified through sounds: "Das ewig weibliche"—here the music plays its own vitalizing part and reveals through its expression that which the words only hint at. It is a sonorous picture of the indescribable and ranges from the tenderest whispered tones to the resounding echoes of the universe.

* * *

In the Ninth Symphony and in the "Lied von der Erde" we meet with another and a more tangible world. In both we find the beauty and peace of nature contrasted with the restlessness of humanity. The underlying idea is resignation. Both appear to have been written under the influence of a presentiment, for both close like a farewell which fades away into the faintest pianissimo. In the "Lied von de Erde," man becomes an onlooker who views all things with charity and understanding and yet asks nothing for himself. The symphony is more subjective in character. With its lovely, tender melodies it, too, must have been inspired by nature. Between these there are flashes of human motion which release themselves in mighty eruptions. The Rhondo-Burlesque of the third movement is one of Mahler's wildest pieces. The scene, however, changes suddenly into a vision of amazing clarity while the turbulent masses of sound resolve themselves into soft, yet radiant colors. A greater contrast has seldom been set to music. Not only is this passage unique but the first movement of this Ninth Symphony contains perhaps some of the most beautiful music that Mahler has ever written. It is not the usual Allegro but an Andante which lyrically unfolds into wide melodic curves.

The great interest aroused by the Mahler concerts and the success of the performances have proved that here in Vienna, where Mahler lived, the big public has been captured. It was not always so. The large dimensions of his symphonies, their orchestral exactions and the character of his melodies, which were completely misunderstood, were, at first, universally censured. He was criticized for worse things than the desire for effects and triteness. Only after many years did people realize that Mahler was that rare phenomenon—a musical poet, with whom it was well worth while to become better acquainted.

The Vienna Festival weeks, which were prolonged into the middle of June, opened with a Beethoven concert given by the Philharmonic and conducted by Klemperer. Since his last appearance in Vienna this conductor has gained artistically. His unromantic and harsh interpretations are admirably suited to Beethoven. His rendering of the C minor Symphony and the "Egmont" Overture received, therefore, performances one will not easily forget. The finest of all, however, was that of the Violin Concerto, played in masterly fashion by Hubermann. Soloist and conductor competed in giving an ideal performance of classical simplicity while yet extracting the whole musical content.

Dublin Gate Theater's Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

IT may now be said that there was some misgiving as to whether or not the Gate Theater would reopen for the coming season. As previously stated in this page, there was sharp division among those charged with managing the theater and, as a way out of the difficulty, a general meeting of the shareholders was called to consider a motion to liquidate the holding company. In anticipation of this being agreed to, two plans for the running of the theater had been thought out. Nevertheless, there was considerable doubt as to whether either scheme would prove practical.

At the last moment, the original motion was withdrawn and a new one substituted. The latter, which was agreed to, proposed that the company should continue as before and that the theater should be leased for six months each year to Hilton Edwards and Michael MacLiammoir, who were the founders of the Gate. Economy will be observed in the running of the theater, but the whole idea behind the new arrangement is that whatever losses arise out of the Dublin season will be more than met out of the profits from tours outside of Ireland during the other six months of the year.

The solution is not an ideal one and it would seem that the element of chance which is never absent from any theatrical enterprise is heavily contained in Mr. Edwards's scheme. The theater has, however, been rescued from the danger of immediate collapse which threatened it and before next March there will be ample time to give more mature and more ordered consideration to the situation and to discover a more satisfactory way of keeping the theater open during the entire season.

That there is peril in a dark theater during the prolonged absence of the players has been proved by the experience of the Abbey while its company was on a long tour of America. The National Playhouse also found itself in need of money, and the American tours not only met that need but also brought prestige to the theater. At home, however, the closed playhouse turned its audiences in other directions and, when the wandering players returned, they found themselves all but deserted by spectators. The situation was saved only by a complete change of policy. In future, the Abbey will be closed for only one month in the year. Tours will not be excluded but, when they are entered upon, there will be a company, of equal ability and merit, ready to keep the theater going. Efforts to enlarge the players' ensemble are now being made with very successful results.

Mr. Edwards plans to re-open the Gate, as originally announced, for Horse Show Week, that is, the first week in August, provided he can get his company together again in time for rehearsals. At the moment, they are nearly all in London with the Longford Productions which, in addition to sponsoring "Ah, Wilderness!" apparently settled down for the summer at the Ambassadors, also presents "A Bride for the Unicorn" at the Westminster.

J. J. H.

North Shore Arts Association

By Dorothy Grafly

Gloucester, Mass.

THE annual exhibition of the North Shore Arts Association, though smaller than in recent years, is more impressive, partly because of lack of crowding in the galleries and partly because of the presence of enough above-average canvases to give a pleasant sense of anticipation.

Yet the exhibition does not yield itself to a cursory glance, and one discovers that the more unusual pictures are not always given a central hanging. One, in fact, "Folly Cove," a whimsical study in browns by William Meyerowitz, weaving together groups of figures betokening the family and the ubiquitous fisherman, has been placed in solitary confinement in the lower gallery while canvases, similar in style, by his wife, Theresa Bernstein, are sprinkled above-stairs. The problem of hanging is a difficult one, as the unorthodox canvas does not fit in comfortably with its neighbors.

What interests one most, perhaps, in the show as a whole is its welcome to all aspects of art, from the most literal to the most abstract. One of the finest of the canvases is Frederick J. Waugh's dramatic marine, "The Cove." Although basically realistic, the composition is far from reproductive. Waugh has taken the theme of white, foamy waves pounding against dark rocks, and has brought to it the conviction of two irresistible forces meeting each other. The lighting of the picture has been studied carefully for compositional effect; yet with an artistry native to the man who knows, Waugh brings to his canvas a sense of spontaneity.

At an opposite pole are the abstractions by Hugh H. Breckenridge, combining emotional color interest with intellectual handling of composition, actuality existing only as a passing thought from which to derive pattern values.

Realism combined with dramatic imagination is found in "Two Trees," by Margaret Gest, a saga of farm country—not the tame, pastoral country, but the rough, untamed variety that dominates humanity. Miss Gest interprets well the vastness of land and sky; the rush of newly tilled, brown furrows, leading back to the vivid green of early grain; the two towering, slim-trunked trees, swaying toward each other, but, wide apart at their roots, standing like black gate posts to the tiny white house in the green field. There is a brooding color quality in this painter's work that is deeply characteristic, with use of greens, blacks and browns.

A more lyric poet in paint is Marian T. MacIntosh, using wisps of mist that trail over the thatched roofs of Ireland, or lavender and green hills protecting blue pools. Here is a beneficent nature, as opposed to the untamed thing that Miss Gest portrays.

* * *

An imaginative strain also lends interest to "Autumn Landscape," by Herbert Barnett, with its sense of desolation—of bare, broken trees and rocks, and ground rust-brown with leaves.

Perhaps the greatest disappointment lies in the work shown by Umberto Romano. His "Dorothea" possesses the hardness of a lay figure, with a lay figure's lack of personality. The hands are glove-like; the body is developed with a wooden modeling in greens, plum, dull pink and blue, and the flash of a red flower.

Less wooden is his "Ex-Follies Girl," a nude, with play of softly textured forms in couch, pillow, curtain and body, the sort of thing that Eugene Speicher does so amazingly well.

Particularly well handled are some of the water colors. First and foremost comes Eliot O'Hara with "Dead Trees, Correntoso" and "Sunday Market, Taxco." In the former the artist produces startling effect with white trunks against dark foliage, the contrast held en masse against a softly pigmented mountain background. In the latter he follows Sargent in proving what may be done with a wall, a white sheet, tree shadows and figures.

Interesting as an organization of colors and shapes is "From the High Road," by Prescott M. M. Jones, a snow composition that, unlike the Christmas concoction of snow-hung evergreens by Aldro T. Hibbard, strikes a creative rather than a reproductive note, and will, doubtless, in consequence, prove much less popular.

* * *

Less adroit in water color technique, yet achieving the lure of many sails, is a simple little water color-drawing of yachts by Eleanor Parke Custis. Something of the same ability to garner the essence of a locale may be found in "Clouds on Mt. Washington," a sensitive study in blue grays with touch of tan by Brenton H. Dickson 3d.

Returning to the oils, those who revel in the expected will find satisfaction in many well handled harbor scenes, marines, street vistas of quaint New England, fishermen with and without their catch, boats in harbor and on the ocean wave.

There is, in fact, something for everyone, from still-life compositions and portraits to abstractions, and a hard, almost blueprint modernism.

Sculpture is sparse this year, and lacks vitality. One is interested, however, to note in Walker Hancock's "Young Lobsterman" the art discovery of local Cape Ann Finnish types, a source of pictorial as well as sculptural material curiously neglected by the swarm of artists who follow the leader to the East Gloucester docks.

Richard Recchia contributes two works, at opposite poles in type—a careful portrait of the late Congressman A. Piatt Andrew, and an amusing study in rounds, "Dozing Duck."

Concerts at the Stadium

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

VARIETY has spiced the recent performances at the Lewisohn Stadium, but though the seasoning has given pleasure to the customers, it has not increased their number to any considerable degree. Thus, Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman and their Concert Group on the evening of July 3, presenting the summer's first Stadium dance program (repeated the following evening), drew only 4900. Popular as John Charles Thomas has been supposed to be, a mere 5000 turned out when he appeared as soloist on the evening of the sixth. Nor has George Gershwin done much better.

That admired composer - pianist had on the evening of the ninth a program all to himself, as though he were one of those blessed B's, Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms; furthermore, he not only appeared twice as soloist, but the program enlisted also the services of three members of the "Porgy and Bess" cast—Miss Ruby Elzy, Miss Anne Brown and Todd Duncan—and its accomplished conductor, Alexander Smallens, besides the 28 members of the Eva Jessye Mixed Choir. Nevertheless and notwithstanding, the attendance numbered 6300 instead of two to three times that figure, as had been predicted. This is not the moment to pontificate about the future of the Stadium Concerts, now in their nineteenth year. The summer is still young, and later on the crowds may be forthcoming.

The Humphrey-Weidman dance program, with Mr. Smallens as conductor, proved to be particularly good of its kind. The skillful dancers, who had had recourse to their regular repertory for its several numbers, were seen to particular advantage in a suite from Handel's opera, "Alcina," Roussel's suite in F, Stravinsky's "Petite Suite," Techerepnin's "Parade" and Pick-Mangiagalli's "Promenade." The second half of the entertainment was devoted to a condensed version of Wallingford Riegger's "New Dance."

Mr. Thomas, after José Iturbi had conducted a poor performance of Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture and a distinctly better one of the same master's First Symphony, stepped majestically forth to sing his two listed numbers. Wolfram's apostrophe to the evening star from "Tannhäuser" and "Eri tu" from "The Masked Ball," to which he added the Toreador's song from "Carmen." The voice itself, the control of the voice, and the clear diction commanded the usual admiration. But such was not the case with liberties taken with tempi and phrasing and alterations of composers' texts.

In the second half of the concert Mr. Thomas sang to piano accompaniment (capably provided by Carroll Hollister), a selection of songs that began with "The Minstrel Boy" and ended with "Home on the Range." To round out the evening, Mr. Iturbi led three numbers from Manuel de Falla's "The Three-Cornered Hat."

On the evening of the seventh, Mr. Iturbi took farewell of the Stadium for a week with a program comprising the "Tragic" Overture of Brahms, Schumann's "Rhenish" Symphony, Ravel's "Pavane pour une Infante défunte," and Debussy's "La Mer." The most satisfactory playing was not in the first two pieces, but when the moderns held the stage. The "Pavane," which Mr. Iturbi allowed the men to perform while his arms hung motionless at his sides, went especially well.

For the following evening there was novelty in the person of Paul Kerby, a "British Colonial" conductor, who, though by no means unknown in this country, had never officiated at the Stadium before. Vigor was a feature of his leadership throughout a program made up of a suite assembled by Arthur Bliss from music by Purcell, Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, Elgar's "Enigma" Variations, and the finale of "Das Rheingold." However, the Elgar work was remarkable also for romantic feeling and a degree of finish rare in Stadium performances.

The Gershwin program hardly calls for extended comment. It turned out much as might have been expected. The music was all familiar—"An American in Paris," the Piano Concerto in F (with the composer), excerpts from "Porgy and Bess" and "A Rhapsody in Blue" (again with the composer).

Provincetown Moderns

By Dorothy Adlow

Provincetown, Mass.

FOR the tenth season the group carefully designated "modern" holds an annual exhibition at the Provincetown Art Association. It will be shown for one month, and will then be withdrawn to give place to the tories, who hold forth in the month of August.

More and more does Provincetown attract professional and hobby painters. It is odd that so many Americans who paint seek the tip end of Cape Cod as the most desirable location for work. True enough, there is pictorial material in the streets, the natives, the seascape, but most of the whig painters concentrate less on the outer observable world than on inner fancy. They still hold aloofly to abstraction, to decorative motives, and to a personal expressionism which may be practiced in town as well as country. While American painters elsewhere are being studiously, efficiently American, not all Provincetown painters devote their energies to extracting indigenous themes from their environment and translating them with native ruggedness and simplicity to the canvas.

Provincetown seems more French. This current exhibition might well hang, with a few pictures excluded, on the walls of a small gallery in the vicinity of St. Sulpice. There is little evidence of nationalism in the art trend. There is also little evidence of social interest, as in painting a theme, a historical event, an industrial accomplishment, something to capture the nature of American life, with optimistic or pessimistic bias. It it that Provincetown is uninformed in painting fashions, or that it deliberately avoids the last word?

The advance guard of Provincetown reveals over a period of years traits comparable to those of similar groups in larger centers in America and Europe. The gifted artist paints his abstractions with flavor, with point; the mediocre painter's cubes and sections appear banal. In Provincetown there are some particularly gifted abstract painters, to wit, Karl Knaths, Oliver Chaffee, Agnes Weinrich. In any canvas of these artists there is invariably some indication of the artist exploring, searching for a motive, an effect which communicates an exalted state of mind or feeling. And these painters go far beyond thematic demands; they engender a sense of warmth, ripeness, pulsation to the very colors, the very arrangements of their motifs.

Some painters there are, like R. B. Rogers, who try to encompass a cosmic theme. A canvas, "Song of the Fisherman," enveloped in nocturnal shadow, shows a vast fisherman's net which encloses many symbols alluding to birth, growth, learning, adventure. Howard Gibbs in a Cape Cod landscape tries to capture the feeling of spring; it is with thick color and marked contrast that he achieves this allusive result, which relates a feeling, not a visual image. Others dwell upon small objects in nature, such as the limb of a tree, shells, fish, flowers, concentrating their gifts with occasional effect.

Arnold Geissbuhler adds appreciably to the substance of the exhibition with some drawings and some sculptures. Whatever medium occupies him for the moment, the plastic possibility is of first interest. His drawings are notable for solidity. His sculptures reveal an admirable subordination of lesser factors to the main formal design. Invariably there is good construction.

The exhibition is enriched by many accessory displays of drawings, aquarelles and some hooked rugs which embody genially the abstract painted designs.

Vienna Art Exhibitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

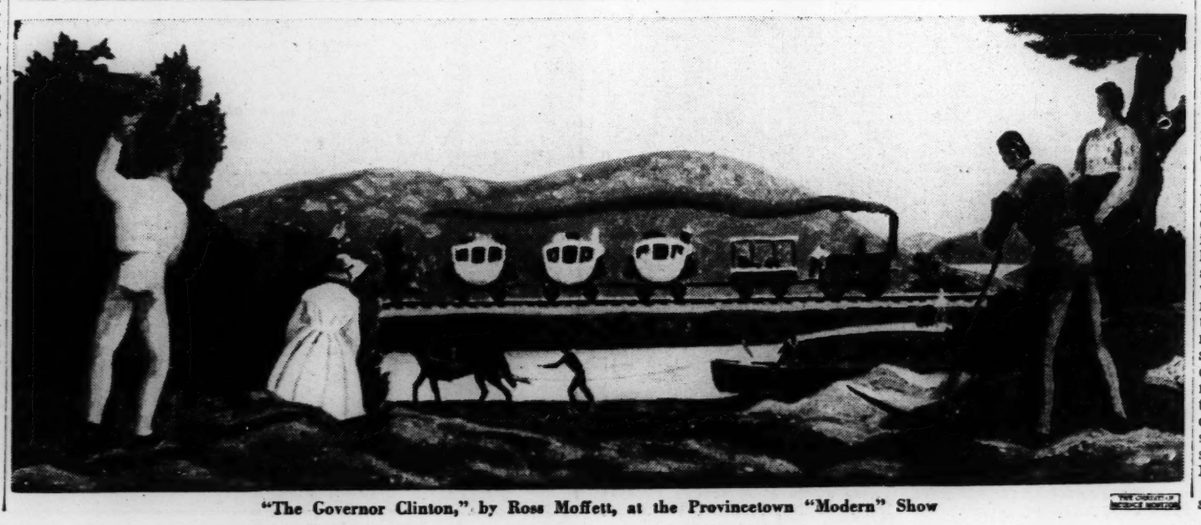
IMPORTANT art events this season were the seventy-fifth anniversary exhibition of the Kunstlerhaus, Vienna's oldest organization of artists, and that of the British Graphics, arranged jointly by the British Council for the Promotion of Relations With Other Countries and the Vienna Society of Museum Friends.

The "Kunstlerhaus" has been Vienna's artistic center for more than five decades. In keeping with its traditions, conservative styles predominated in the present display, with just a few words standing for a moderate modernism. Good examples of the former were three canvases by Anton Karlinsky, holder of various prizes and distinctions: a self-portrait, firmly drawn, well modeled and characterized, and two landscapes, "Autumn Morning" and "In der Lobau," notable for a tender charm and for compositional and tonal unity. Hugo Darnaut, the oldest member of the association, contributed an oil, "Rising Thunderstorm," marked by a sense of poise and harmony, and Max Suppantschitch depicted a rural courtyard which he endowed with gay romance.

The most discussed painting was a poetic allegory by Rudolf Eisenmenger, "Sinking Night." The dignity and expression of the two figures, mother and daughter, their appropriate placing and the symbolic power of the compositional whole all went to force recognition. But the simplification of forms and the comparative flatness, even dullness, of the color scheme left many spectators dissatisfied. On the other hand, there were those who declared themselves gratified to share in the completion of a work intentionally not finished.

Two significant facts were revealed in the recent development of portraiture: that after various impressionist experiments the portraitists began to rediscover the secret of line and the importance of clear, distinct design; and, secondly, that the long-cherished type, the "mondaine" woman, was giving way to a more sober and earnest type, blending, as it were, the grace with the dignity and responsibility of womanhood.

The exhibition of British Graphics represented in great diversity and with approximate completeness eminent draftsmen and engravers from 1735 to 1935. It was received with warmth.



"The Governor Clinton," by Ross Moffett, at the Provincetown "Modern" Show

Picture Books of Old Japan

Glimpses of Old Japan from Japanese Color Prints. I. Figure. II. Landscape. By C. G. Holme. London and New York: The Studio Publications. $2 each.

THESE two volumes are really picture books. In covers, pictures and text they pay tribute to the beauty of Japanese life and of the Japanese pictorial art devoted to depiction of daily scenes. The reproductions of Japanese color prints, which serve as illustrations, are exceptionally good. Not until very recent times have such splendid illustrations been offered at such a nominal price.

Mr. Holme states in his preface that he intends this work for the nonexpert. He has tried to penetrate the beautiful decorative surface of the colored block print and to interpret the meaning conveyed by the craftsman. This particular phase of Japanese art is so intimate, so domestic, so closely related to the daily life that the prints may well be referred to as one means of approaching the customs of the Japanese. A short descriptive essay precedes the illustrations.

In the volume on "Figure," Mr. Holme's remarks prove helpful. He mentions the conventional drawing of the facial features. What humanity "does and what it thinks is perhaps of more interest than what it actually looks like." The artist devotes his better energies to arranging and distributing the lines of the costume. The square-cut garments had a peculiar swing, a splendid linear design, which was, no doubt, a joy to a decorative craftsman. The illustrations are selected to demonstrate the male and female costumes, the headdresses, shoes, sashes and hats. Prints have been selected from Sharaku, Yeizan, Buncho, Harunobu and Utamaro.

The "Landscape" volume has a slightly longer introductory essay, which relates something of the geography of Japan and the nature of the seasons. Mr. Holme waxes poetic about views of the town, the divisions of streets and boulevards, the traffic, the waterways and bridges, the street-hawkers, rickshaw men, beancake men, the fluttering decorations of banners and streamers. Certainly the panorama is picturesque, and the print-makers have selected from a wealth of material, and related these scenes in an orderly and dignified fashion.

Other outdoor artists depict crags and Fuji, gardens and trees and flowers. Sometimes the great vistas are handled with generalization and detachment in the grand traditional manner. Sometimes the crests of waves are shaped into dentilations, with less regard for realism than for ornament. Paths, waves, clustered houses generally follow along diagonals which stripe the print and carry the eye to left and right so that it moves along, seeing everything of importance on the way. Handsomest among reproductions in this set is the view of "Mount Haruna" in snow. Prints are by Hokusai, Hiroshige and Yeisen.

The volume on "Figure" contains a more beautiful set because the print-makers have been able to portray their models flat, in terms of monochromatic spreads of color, and bold outlines. The landscapes lose clarity of pattern in the densities and depths implied in the perspective.

D. A.

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Quadricentenary of Erasmus Is Observed in Many Lands; Pioneer in World Arbitration

By Lester K. Born, Ph.D.
Chairman, Erasmus Quadricentenary Committee, Washington, D. C.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lovers of peace and international understanding in many parts of the world united last Sunday in commemorating the 400th anniversary of the passing on of Desiderius Erasmus, harbinger of humanism to the medieval world. An international broadcast, emanating in part from Washington, D. C., made available the message of the great Dutch scholar and theologian whose life, in his own words, was dedicated to being "a citizen of the world."

Throughout Europe and America men and women gathered in churches for special services in memory of the Christian leader whom Dr. Stephen Duggan, of the Institute of International Education, described as possessed of the "world spirit."

Sees Need for Erasmus' Spirit

"Is it too much to hope," Dr. Duggan wrote in the Institute's "News Bulletin," "that some day someone animated by that spirit, seated possibly in Erasmus' chair and writing at Erasmus' desk, may so advance the solution of one of humanity's problems as to convince humanity itself of its own unity? And if the complexity of such a world problem is too great to expect a solution by an individual, is it too much to hope for a solution by a group even made up of different nationals but really animated by the World Spirit?"

In his fifty-sixth year Erasmus wrote to Zwingli, "I desire to be a citizen of the world, a compatriot of everyone." How well had he already practiced in life, as in doctrine, that very theory.

Life One of Achievement

He was born in the little town of Gouda near Rotterdam in 1466, and entered early in the monastic order of Augustinian Canons.

In 1499 Erasmus made his first visit to England, a visit that left profound impressions upon him. His first and only visit to Italy came in 1506. From 1516 to the end of his life, Erasmus lived mostly in the regions now marked by Belgium, Switzerland and southwestern Germany. His main seats were Freiburg in Breisgau and Basel. In the latter city he passed on, and there he was buried in the cathedral.

During this span of 70 years Erasmus had passed through the early stages of poor student, struggling young scholar, prominent editor and writer, to emerge in middle life as the undisputed head of the international body of Humanists. He knew intimately scholars, nobles, printers, ecclesiastics, kings and emperors. He refused invitations to join the retinues of more than one court; he declined chairs in more than one university; he refused bishoprics and the cardinal's hat. He would not, in short, allow anything to interfere with his ideal of the true internationalism of intellectual relations.

Education Vital Principle

Probably the most outstanding characteristic of the Middle Ages was the emphasis upon other worldliness. The humanistic revival of learning reverted in principle to the spirit of the ancients, where the individual, his problems and his rights, his privileges and his responsibilities occupied an important place. The Humanists believed that the realization of this "new" concept could only be achieved through a complete change of outlook. There was only one medium capable of effecting such a change. That medium was education. Education was needed not only in the narrowest sense of formal training in school, but in principles of instruction, in interpretation of religion, in concept of the state.

Erasmus devoted himself to this program. It is impossible to separate entirely the main channels of his life's work—learning, religion, statecraft—because fundamentally they rest upon the same common basis of ethical conduct, the betterment of the individual, the advancement of human civilization.

Extolled Schoolmaster's Life

In a letter to a well-known German schoolmaster, Erasmus wrote: "To be a schoolmaster is next to being a king. Do you count it a mean employment to imbue the minds of your fellow citizens in their earliest years with the best literature and with the love of Christ, and to return them to their country honest and virtuous men? . . . Even among the heathen it was always a noble thing to deserve well of the state, and no one serves it better than the moulder of raw boys."

It is as a theologian, perhaps, that Erasmus has fewest friends. Always an advocate of pure truth, of individual freedom and responsibilities of ethical conduct, and of restraint, he attacked on one side the abuses within the Roman Catholic Church itself, and on the other refused to be a party to the violence of the Reformationists.

Wrote Courageously

In his "Praise of Folly" and in many of his "Colloquies," Erasmus mercilessly exposed what many knew but kept silent about. In his studies of Jerome, and in his translation of the New Testament he sought textual accuracy for religious interpretations. In his essays, "The Handbook of a Christian Soldier," and "The Institutes of a Christian Man," he constructively outlined the principles of nondogmatic religious training.

As a scholar rather than dogmatist, as a constructive critic rather than militant reformer, as a man of quiet thought rather than of vigorous action, Erasmus incurred the displeasure of both sides. The man of calm judgment is rarely appreciated in times of tumult.

Deep Student of Politics

Students of politics hold that Erasmus' views on that science are perhaps the most timeless of all. They are based upon ethical conduct rather than the more usual criteria of governmental processes. Inasmuch as monarchy, as far as Erasmus could know, was the only practical type of government, the best type of ruler, the best legal constitution for the state, the best appointed officials must be striven for by everyone concerned. Those properly educated for their tasks would perform them well. Those properly imbued with the principles of Christian teachings would treat their fellow men as God willed them to be treated.

Erasmus the secluded scholar could see from the quiet of his study the evils, the unrest, the questionable practices of many places in the active world. He recommended legal reform, coinage stabilization, public works projects, educational and religious activities, business prosperity, peace instead of war. Many of his theories have long been practiced, others are still considered too utopian.

He is without question one of the earliest leaders for international arbitration.

His political views are to be found in many places, some of them surprising. His "Praise of Folly," "Familiar Colloquies," "Adages," "Panegyric to Philip," "Complaint of Peace" all have much to do with political problems. The essense of his views upon the state and theories of government is to be found in his essay, "The Education of a Christian Prince," written in 1516 at the very zenith of the author's career.

Followers Are Praised

"As the living man is known by the company he keeps, so the mind of the great dead can be surely placed by observing the character of those among posterity who praise the fellow and of those who depreciate and detest him." Those are the words of Professor Preserved Smith in his chapter on the genius of Erasmus. Erasmus has always enjoyed eminent company. It is no longer possible to know him personally, but the best approach to that pleasure and privilege is the reading of the many and diverse works of the great master.

In addition, one can study the many new and diverse works about the master by modern writers, and make a careful study of the remarkable portraits made from life by Hans Holbein the Younger. There are six of these prized portraits. One is in England, two are in Switzerland, one in France, one in Italy, and one in New York. The delicacy of the hands, the keenness of the eyes, the determination of the mouth, the soul of the man are all revealed. The cap and furs so needed to warm the delicate body are there. So, too, are the books, the pen, the writing desk, the equipment of the vigorous mind. It is a common truism that they do not die who leave after them the fruits of their life. The works of Erasmus have lived after him, and the further descendants begotten of them have reached even to this day. Erasmus is still alive. Ours is the task to know him.

Leader of Humanism

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

for the power company sought to collect $28,874 in rent from the American Writing Paper Company of Massachusetts. They did not ask the court to reconsider its earlier decision that Congress had a right to abrogate the gold clause in private contracts generally, but contended that ruling did not deal with the question of rental contracts.

The high tribunal was asked to review a decision of the First Circuit Court of Appeals, affirming a Massachusetts federal district court ruling that the rentals might be paid in devaluated currency.

Attorneys for the petitioner argued the 1933 statute was intended to apply only to repayment of debts, such as mortgages and bonds, and was not meant to interfere with rental agreements.

If the law were interpreted to apply to rents, they contended, it would violate the due process provisions of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

Austro-German—Duce's Trial Balloon

European statesmen seek to co-ordinate proposals and counter proposals, eliminate rumors, and clear away the diplomatic mists that have risen following the conclusion of the Austro-German agreement last week end.

Looming out of these mists appear a closer Italo-German understanding; a growth of German influence in the Balkans, which indicates that France's inroads there are being threatened; Russian apprehension that Germany has taken the first steps toward what must eventually be the "Anschluss" (Austro-German merger); sentiment in certain British quarters that Britain must finally commit itself to a definite continental policy; and French fears that its power as the policy maker for the Continent is more than seriously threatened.

What Next?

From London comes the report that Premier Mussolini is sending up a trial balloon to catch the drift of international feeling on possibilities for a "Six-Power Pact." As the report has it, the pact would include Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Russia and Poland.

The Duce's reason for broaching this grouping is seen by European observers as a bid for wider powers. It has been pointed out that in any Central European alliance Hitler would overshadow Mussolini—but in a wider grouping of states Mussolini would be a brighter star. The same observers say these moves are mere beginnings of a whole new European alignment with perhaps a reorganized League of Nations.

What About Locarno?

As the Mussolini balloon goes up the probability of a meeting of the Locarno powers at Brussels between July 16 and 21, as tentatively scheduled, fades away. The powers do not consider it diplomatically astute to act under the circumstances with so much brewing—and particularly since Italy has said it wanted Germany at the meeting despite the fact that certain French and British sentiment has been opposed to bringing the Germans in to discuss the Rhineland issue again.

Eden's Questionnaire

Britain still wants an answer to its questionnaire sent to Berlin regarding his future aspirations in Europe. France also awaits this reply. But Germany appears satisfied just at present to let the Austro-German accord take the place of any reply.

Jobless March—In Pennsylvania and Ohio

Pennsylvania's jobless, shut off for a week from unemployment relief because of a legislative impasse, are assured of assistance until January, 1937—but perhaps less than they were receiving up to last week.

In the Pennsylvania Senate this morning, to the echo of booing jobless, both Republican and Democratic Senators set wheels moving to appropriate $45,000,000 for payments until the first of the year.

During midnight caucuses the unemployed, who had marched on the the capital, held demonstrations in the State Capitol Plaza and shouted derisively from the crowded galleries, say Associated Press reports.

What Happened Previously?

Politics had brought a deadlock which blocked Gov. George H. Earle's $60,000,000 tax program. The jobless had demanded $100,000,000 for relief; the Governor $55,000,000, and organization Republicans added coals to the fire by insisting that only $35,000,000 was needed.

The Governor said he would accept the appropriation originated by the Senate "to prevent starvation of 600,000 unemployed."

The Senate Finance Committee, it is reported, will recommend other revenue proposals to yield $9,000,000 of the proposed $45,000,000 not provided for through regular tax channels. The House of Representatives must agree to the Senate's proposal.

Jobless March in Ohio

At Columbus, Ohio, according to the Associated Press, unemployed workers threatened to return to the legislative chambers, where they held a demonstration last night, and continue their "hunger squatting" sessions begun last week. This threat comes as the result of a blocked $1,500,000 stop-gap relief bill. Immediate action is expected on the bill.

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Hamilton Nails Whispering Drive On Semitic Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 14—A dispute is on today between James A. Farley, Democratic national and state chairman, and John D. M. Hamilton, head of the Republican National Committee, over the way New York is going in the November election, both declaring their respective candidates will carry this pivotal and doubtful State.

Simultaneously Mr. Hamilton, who is today headed Down East, in a press interview in his Waldorf-Astoria Hotel suite here last night, took occasion to rap hard the "whispering campaign" in which he and Gov. Alfred Landon have been charged with anti-Semitism. In response to an extempore question he denied reports that Jews who had held important places in other national Republican campaigns were kept out of the drive to elect Governor Landon.

Deplores Religious Issue

"There is no truth in the rumors," Mr. Hamilton said. "I could think of nothing more unfortunate than to have the religious issue dragged into this campaign. We have a red herring in every campaign, and apparently this is the first attempt to draw one across the trail in the campaign now opening."

Mr. Hamilton referred to the Kansas record, which he said, shows both he and Governor Landon opposed vigorously any movement there which would inject a religious issue into politics and recalled that Governor Landon in 1924 refused to support his own party's gubernatorial candidate because the nominee had Ku Klux Klan endorsement. Governor Landon, he added, then threw his support to William Allen White, who was running as an independent, in protest against the Klan-endorsed Republican. Four years later, he added, Mr. Landon lost the race for Governor because he based his campaign on an anti-Ku Klux Klan platform.

Opposed to Intolerance

"Let us have it out in the open, let us have it straight once and for all time," the Republican national chairman added. "First, let it be said that Governor Landon is just as much opposed to religious and racial intolerance as I am."

Mr. Hamilton referred to the historic fight in the Democratic National Convention when it met in Madison Square Garden here in 1924, declaring that "political history will show that the Democrats . . . lacked the courage to go on record against religious tolerance."

"Governor Landon was already in the field against the klan," he said, "and so was I."

Claims New York for Landon

Mr. Hamilton voiced confidence that Governor Landon would carry the Empire State "by at least as big a plurality as Mr. Roosevelt received in 1932"—or 600,000 in round numbers.

The Republican campaign chief left here last night for Portland, Maine, to confer with Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., eastern manager for the Landon-Knox ticket, after which he will hold conferences with Republican leaders in other New England States.

Mr. Farley got nods of approval from Charles Michelson veteran newspaperman and director of publicity for the Democratic National Committee here yesterday when the New Deal generalissimo saw New York State safely in the Roosevelt column. It was the first press conference Mr. Farley has held since the Democratic National Committee moved here from Washington and became installed in the entire fourth floor of the Biltmore Hotel.

Pleased by Reception

The reception accorded President Roosevelt when he was here for the dedication of the Triborough Bridge on Saturday was an indication of what New York City and State think of him, Mr. Farley declared.

"It clearly indicated what will happen here in November," he said, adding that he had never had the lightest doubt "that the man in the street looks upon the President as the man who has been intensely attempting to help him. But for the Public Works Administration and other relief agencies, many of them would have had no income or means of livelihood," he said.

"Although it was not done with any view of winning votes, it can have no other effect. Thousands of people are stopping me in the street to tell me they are for the President and his program. These reports of waning sentiment for the President are all due to false impressions purposely conveyed by newspapers hostile to President Roosevelt."

Silent on State Ticket

Mr. Farley refused to discuss the state ticket, which, he stressed, "should meet the full approval of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman." He voiced confidence that the Republicans could not nominate any candidate capable of defeating Governor Lehman for re-election.

The Democratic national chairman praised Miss Lillian Wald for her statement yesterday in support of President Roosevelt, characterizing her as one of the world's foremost exponents of social welfare work and as fully competent to judge of the beneficial effects of the New Deal social program.

The appointment of Daniel J. Tobin, international president of the Teamsters' Unon, as chairman of the labor division of the Democratic national campaign was announced by Mr. Farley. Mr. Tobin filled the same job four years ago.

Women Aides Appointed For Republican Drive

CHICAGO, July 14 (*AP*)—Mrs. Robert Lincoln Hoyal, in charge of women's activities in the Republican national campaign, today appointed as her two assistants Mrs. Ernest B. Griffin of Grant Park, Ill., and Mrs. A. C. Carlson of Willmar, Minn.

The two women, she said, would be in charge of special organization among groups of women voters.

Mrs. Griffin was state women's chairman of the Illinois Republican central committee in 1920 and in the same year was in charge of women's activities for the preconvention campaign of former Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, then a Republican candidate for presidential nomination.

Mrs. Carlson was national president of the American Legion Auxiliary in 1935 and for three years prior to 1935 was chairman of the auxiliary's child welfare committee and traveled widely.

No Famine Threat, Wallace Declares

(Continued from Page 1)

their profits are taking advantage of human suffering.'

Dr. Tugwell's plan to direct personally the moving of families from worn-out farms in the Dakotas and set men to work remaking the soil is in keeping with President Roosevelt's announcement that a new agricultural economy would have to be established for this dust bowl area. Evacuated land will be planted in trees, dotted with series of water-retaining dams and ditches, or planted to earth-binding grasses, while its former owners try their farming skill on less arid fields.

Bonus Money Helps

The two Tugwell assistants who returned after a two weeks' study of conditions in the north central states reported that hundreds of families have used bonus money to move all their belongings to California and other Pacific coast states or to Wisconsin and Michigan.

Distress caused by this summer's drought will not be fully evident until December, Mr. Dailey predicted.

At that date, it was estimated, some 111,000 families will have been forced on the "dole."

About two thirds of the western sections of North and South Dakota should be taken out of cultivation and put back into grass, the settlement officials estimated. Mr Dailey said he had not heard a dissenting voice raised to the plan in a whole series of farmers' meetings.

Cattle to Be Moved

Many cattle will have to be moved to better grazing areas, the two officials reported. They estimated that loans of $25 a head would be needed to feed cattle belonging to 80 per cent of the drought-stricken families, bringing the total bill to between $15,000,000 and $30,000,000 depending on future rainfall. An immediate allotment of $2,000,000 for cattle-feeding purposes has been asked of President Roosevelt.

While AAA officials are prepared to start cattle-buying operations as soon as necessary, it was made clear that sufficient money would be advanced in the form of loans to enable farmers to keep their foundation herds even if they have to board them out for a considerable period. The money for the cattle-purchase program would come out of the 30 per cent of custom receipts authorized by Congress to be used for expansion of domestic and foreign markets for farm products.

Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, reported today that the drought-relief program is "moving forward without a hitch." His agency, he stressed, is not interested in "mere temporary palliatives," but will continue its erosion control and reforestation projects "until these repeatedly stricken drought areas are on a safer economic basis."

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA MONEY selling wonderful 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100 per cent profit. DeLuxe, Etching, Gift Wrapping, Religious, Humorous, Everyday boxes; Personal Christmas cards. Bonuses. Samples on approval. Experience unnecessary. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept C, Boston, Mass

SALESWOMEN WANTED

If you agree to show them to friends, I will send you absolutely free two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery, and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commissions; state size. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. D-13, Indianapolis, Ind

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St. New York City

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN of character with 5 years' experience selling to hardware and building material dealers in the Carolinas, enjoying their friendship and confidence, needs to make a change. Box 922, Charlotte, North Carolina

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions. 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

APARTMENTS TO LET

HEATED APARTMENT — Six large, sunny rooms, sun porch; near transportation; ready for occupancy Sept. 1; garage if desired; can be seen any evening, Cen. 0851 (Newton, Mass.).

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BEAUTIFUL STUDIO—Grand piano; 5 weeks $65; July 21st. Apt. 9 B. B., 205 West 57th St., New York City Cir 7-5420

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C. 94th, 69 W.—Entire 2d floor, private 20-foot house, 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, terrace, fireplaces, electric refrigeration, telephone extension; attractive, quiet home for adult business people; references required

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th St.—1 and 3-room apts, all improvements; suitable practitioner; near church, subway. RIverside 9-3851

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave (62nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2224

MISS ARNSON AGENCY 431 Riverside Drive (115th) nurses governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants N Y C Un 4-5242

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO (8 suburban branches) offers exterminating, fumigating, moth-proofing, termite-proofing service. Bird and squirrel control. 500 Fifth Ave., New York City. LO. 5-6600.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling. Ready-COLD STORAGE made garments at low summer rates. 345 7th Ave., N Y C. (4th Floor) PE. 6-2279

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work. Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON 333 Washington St. Boston

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

PAINTINGS

BEAUTIFUL antique 17th Century "Last Supper" for sale; reasonable. M. VON STEUBEN. Tel. End. 2-5344. N Y C 128 W 72nd St.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, BANTAM LAKE
A delightful place to spend your vacation in a picturesque section of Connecticut, where the land slopes down to a large protected lake. It has the conveniences of the city and the charm of the country; offers recreation or relaxation and is graced by old-time hospitality. Rates are $21-$35.
MR. AND MRS. ENGLE, P. O., Lakeside, Conn.

In The Adirondacks
UNDER THE MAPLES, Route 9, On Echo Lake, Pottersville, N. Y.
E. F. Morey, Prop.
Attractive large estate, homelike atmosphere. Refinement, amusements, also furnished cabins. Est. over 25 years. Reasonable rates, booklet.

SHAWMONT Ocean Ave, Ocean Grove, N. J.
Modern—Clean—Cool. Directly on Beach. Superior Accommodations at Modest Rates. Inspection and Inquiry Invited. I. A. SHAW

The Pine Knoll, Lime Rock, Conn.
Beautiful surroundings; quiet, restful; homelike.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON Pleasant sunny rooms transients or permanents, prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON Com 4569

BOSTON, 78 Westland Ave., Apt. 10—Sunny, comfortable rooms; reasonable; near The Mother Church. Tel. Com. 8567. MRS. PARKER

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting or permanent guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL. Tel. Circle 7102.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Guest House, under new management; board optional; garage. MISS C. S. KANE, 41 Park St. LONgwood 3504.

N. Y. C. (70th) 1025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Attractive, kitchenette, running water, redecorated, elevator; transients; singles, doubles, $5-$7. (Endicott 2-3718.)

N. Y. C. 431 Riverside Dr. (115th)—Columbia University Section — Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient. $5-$10. I. M. NELSON

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS CLEANED, REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED CITY ORIENTAL RUG CO. 67 Carver Street, Boston HANcock 4158

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

N. Y. C.—Colored woman desires days work or laundry to take home. Excellent references. Edgecombe 4-0822.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper; 14 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG WOMAN willing to serve those needing care or companionship. Evenings, Sundays. Christian Scientists preferred. SUSQUEHANNA 7-3022, N. Y. C.

YOUNG WOMAN, chambermaid, hotel; private; light housework; references; anywhere. MISS ZYLKO, 804 Macon St., Brooklyn, N. Y., c/o K. Meyer.

SUMMER BOARD

POINT BREEZE on Lake Wentworth, Wolfeboro N. H.—Home cooking, fresh vegetables; sports, modern sanitation, running water in rooms; $16 to $18; booklet. C. E. STEVENS

QUAINT CAPE COD—Cool rooms, good beds and excellent food; vegetables from our own garden; near one of the best bathing beaches on Cape Cod. MRS. RITCHIE'S INN, Cataumet, Mass.

SHADYKNOLL—Country estate near Shrewsbury River and ocean; bathing, fishing, tennis, golf; $20-$23; booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

WELLS, N. Y., Whitehouse Lodge—Transient and permanent guests; excellent meals and peaceful surroundings at a forest farm home in the Adirondack Mountains. Mr. L. Fountain.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions. 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

APARTMENTS

SCARBOROUGH, 102 North Marine Road—Board residence or apartments; facing sea and cricket ground; recommended; comfortable. MISS DODSWORTH.

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments, board residence near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies "Norlands," 43 Saunders St.

SOUTHPORT, Glenwood—Guest House, 102, King Street, 1 min. Promenade, Lord Street; West; board optional; moderate. Miss Asquith.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CORNWALL, ST. IVES—Board residence or apartments, facing south; close to beaches, cliffs, town; modern conveniences. "THE HAVEN," Southfield. G. ARTHUR

GLASGOW—All modern flat, large bright rooms; 3 minutes Christian Science church; moderate. A. K. MIDDLETON, 39 Kersland St.

GLASGOW—Bed and breakfast; also rooms for quiet rest and study; sunny aspect. FRANCES WOOD, 14 Somerset Place. Tel. Doug. 1367.

LEEDS, 69 Victoria Road, Headingley. Mrs. Ogden Taylor receives paying guests in her refined home; on tram route near Christian Science church. Tel. 51860

FLATS TO LET

WALLASEY, 24 Sandringham Drive. Unfurnished, newly decorated, self-contained 1st floor, 5½ g. a. and rates. Pain & Charles Blease, Chartered Surveyors, 51 Nth John St., Liverpool

HOUSES TO LET

RUNCORN, York St.—New well-built, semi-detached. Living room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, etc. 18/6 weekly inclusive. Pain & Charles Blease, 51 Nth John St., Liverpool

ROOMS TO LET

HAMPSHIRE—Furnished bed-sitting room; quiet, pleasant position; suit one lady; terms moderate. MISS PAYNE, Marsville, Ropley, Hampshire

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

BEXHILL-ON-SEA
SANDRINGHAM PRIVATE HOTEL
Facing sea, excellent cuisine, moderate terms, near Christian Science church, golf, shops, amusements, yet quiet. Tel. 1006

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, "ST. NECTANS"—5 Cantelupe Rd.; 200 yds. sea and church; 2 mins. station and shops; terms from 2½ gns. Tel. 533.

BOLTON HOUSE
London, 20 Bolton St., W. 1. Grosvenor 1763—Quiet, comfortable and inexpensive; home atmosphere; 100 yards Christian Science church; close parks and Piccadilly; meals as required.

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DERBY ROAD WIMBLEDON HALL
(East Cliff)
Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns., Spring 2½ gns, Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff S. M. Horspool

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EAST CLIFF *Lynton Court*
Next door Christian Science church
46 rooms (19 due south & ground floor) 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Summer from 3 guineas. Tariff on request. C. S. HOGIER

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DERBY ROAD CRAIGLEITH
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, good food and cooking. Every modern comfort provided. Highly recommended. Three minutes' walk to sea and Christian Science church. Terms from 2½ gns

BOURNEMOUTH
POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
A modern comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; tennis; near sea beach huts. Inclusive terms from 3 gns

BOURNEMOUTH—GUEST HOUSE, Courtzees, 6 Crescent Road, near Gardens; tennis, golf and sea; personal supervision; moderate. MISSES M. & E. WELSH

BOURNEMOUTH Sunshine Corner, Overcliff Drive, facing sea; separate tables, attentive service. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan. Phone Southbourne 1844

BOURNEMOUTH WEST CLIFF ROAD
Stafield House Comfy Modern. Quiet. MR and MRS TURNER

BOURNEMOUTH
GERVIS RD EAST YENTON
Every conceivable comfort at this well designed establishment. Every bedroom centrally heated. Noted for excellent food perfectly cooked. 3 mins sea, 5 mins from Christian Science church. Tel. 2782. MRS. P. H. BENNE.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified Advertising

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and Africa

ENGLAND
(Continued)

BOURNEMOUTH. E. "Craiarie." Southern Road—Close sea; excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr and Mrs. Monk Tel S'bourne 1130

Near BOURNEMOUTH. BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; tennis; beach nut Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite Longham, Wimborne Dorset Phone Northbourne 28 Station: Bournemouth Central.

BRIGHTON Clarence 34 Oriental Place, 3 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT WALSH Tel 364611

BRIGHTON HOVE
HOTEL ALEXANDRA
Brunswick Terrace
Facing Sea; New Proprietorship; entirely re-modernized. Central Heating. Hot and Cold Water, Private Bathrooms; terms from 4 guineas. Mrs. Blanche B Samet. Tel. Hove 4980. 6152.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL GUEST HOUSE and Tea Rooms
2b The Precincts and 37 Burgate Street Telephone 261

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
PRIVATE HOTEL
Sussex Private Hotels Ltd.
Grand Parade, finest position on sea front, south aspect. Central heating. Gas or electric fires, running water in all bedrooms. Terms moderate Telephone 797

EASTBOURNE, 33 Jevington Gardens. Tel. 1046 Guests welcomed in quiet home; board residence; near sea, theaters; tennis free.

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HANTS. KNELLWOOD HOUSE, FARNBOROUGH—First class private hotel; beautiful grounds; near Camberley and Aldershot. Apply MISS [illegible]

HARROGATE BEECHWOOD HOTEL Under new management; redecorated; hot and cold water, interior spring mattresses, 80 bedrooms, lift, lock-ups; weekly terms: 3 to 4½ gns. Tel. 4458.

HILFIELD PARK, ALDENHAM, HERTS. To Americans and visitors to England! Delightful English country home and scenery; old XVI Century house, modernised throughout; tennis, swimming, fishing, riding, golf; terms from 4 gns. weekly; easy access London.

ILFRACOMBE, DEVON—For Joy and Sunshine
HOTEL GROSVENOR
Adjacent sea; renowned cuisine.
From 3 gns. weekly.
A. PICKETT. Propr

LAKE DISTRICT. Miss Gibson, Kelsick House, Ambleside—Board residence; good mountain view; hot and cold; bath; near tennis courts and garage.

LAKE DISTRICT
NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
NEWBY BRIDGE, LANCS.
Charmingly situated overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Central heating, hot and cold water in every bedroom; excellent cuisine; tennis, boating, fishing; an ideal centre for touring the lakes. Tel. 222. A. A. R. A. C.
"The Hotel with the Real Home Atmosphere."

LAKE DISTRICT—Mrs. Wilson, Bainriggs, Grasmere; board residence; charming position facing lake; all conveniences; terms moderate.

LAKE DISTRICT
THE HILL TOP HOTEL, AMBLESIDE
Beautifully situated, off main road; 2 minutes from the market cross; from 4 gns. per week; best centre for motor tours. Phone 112. App A. A.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel 73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom
JACK MONTGOMERY Royal 5329

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AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church.
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night.

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SPENSER HOUSE HOTEL
First Class—Exclusively Vegetarian. Hot and cold w[illegible] in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. [illegible]y and night service. Tariff Brochure No. 2 from
HECTOR NICHOLLS, Managing Director, Palace Gate, Kensington, W. 8
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London
WHITE HOUSE HOTEL
Earls Court Square, S. W. 5. FLA. 8411
Facing South in quiet square 10 minutes from Piccadilly.
Convenient for Christian Science churches. Really good cuisine and service. All bedrooms overlook gardens and have modern fittings and comfortable beds. Central heating, night porter, lift to all floors. Terms from 2½ gns. Resident proprietress.

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61, PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2.
Spotless cleanliness excellent food, running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/- Reduction for doubles

LONDON
CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
51 3/5 Karls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated, convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 6/6; per day 10/6; residents 2½ gns Write for tariff

LONDON. BEAUMONT 17 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER. W 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge; running water in every room; from 45/- Resident proprietors

LONDON. EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31-32 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5, FRO. 3357—Facing gardens; hot and cold water bedrooms; excellent cuisine; from 2½ gns

HOTEL IMPERIAL
121-122 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN.: 1191
Two Minutes South Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water. Gas Fires, telephone in all bedrooms. Central Heating. Lift From £3 3s. single, 16.6s. double. 8/6 bed and breakfast.

London's Finest, Yet Quietest Position
HOTEL STRATHCONA
(The Strathcona Residential Club)
25-26 Lancaster Gate, W 2
A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Buses and tubes to all parts. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Ample bathrooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3 gns. per week. 12/- daily. 7/6, bed, breakfast and bath. NO EXTRAS. Good English food, well cooked, liberally served. Tariff. Resident Proprietor. London

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Well furnished Hotel with passenger lift, and modern improvements.
A high standard of service and catering.
Terms from 3 gns. p w inclusive.
Near to Christian Science church

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Tel. Liv 3262 London Nr. Crystal Palace
BEAULIEU HOTEL
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18 acres beautiful grounds 400 feet above sea level. IDEAL IN SUMMER.
Moderate Terms Brochure on Request

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE — Regent Private Hotel, superior board residence; electric light, central heating, garden, garage. 55-59 Osborne Road. Tel. 906 Jesmond.

OXFORD BRIDGE HOUSE HOTEL Quiet and Refined Comfort. Dainty Cooking. Riverside Garden. Moderate Terms. Tel 3479

SCARBOROUGH—ST. NICHOLAS CLIFF
RIVIERA HOTEL Modern. Overlooking South Bay. Moderate terms. Tariff MRS. R. H. LUND

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SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea; sunny balcony, good catering; lift; night porter. Phone Portsmouth 73863

SOUTHPORT. CLIFTON HOTEL, Promenade. R. A. C. A. A. Fully Equipped. Lift. Orchestra. Dancing. Tennis Golf Bathing. Garage. Telephone 4141. Telegrams, Marine.

SOUTHPORT—Dunvowan Private Hotel, 47 Promenade. Central—Hot and cold all bedrooms; electric fires; from 3 gns. Tel. 2737

SOUTH DEVON. OLD-WORLD GUEST HOUSE. Unspoilt surroundings, 1 mile Thurlestone sands; electricity, bath, garage, moderate terms FRY Ackmans, South Huish, near Kingsbridge

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Visitors to beautiful Surrey, England, will find
THE COTMANDENE PRIVATE HOTEL, DORKING
a most comfortable and happy place to stay for a long or short visit. Delightful gardens, every comfort and consideration. Near London; train or coach. Moderate terms Proprietors: Mr and Mrs A H Pertwee.

SWANAGE, DORSET — Highly recommended private hotel; hot and cold water in bedrooms; excellent catering; automatic refrigeration. MR. and MRS. FURNESS. "Westbury" 10 Rempstone Rd., Swanage

TORQUAY
Crofton House Hotel
Quiet Situation. Four Minutes to Sea. Comfortable Beds. Excellent Cooking.
From 3½ gns.

ENGLAND
(Continued)

TORQUAY
ABBEY COURT HOTEL
Limes Avenue
Charmingly situated in own grounds, central heating, hot and cold all bedrooms, excellent cuisine, separate tables, moderate terms.

TORQUAY. Lansdowne Hotel, Babbacombe Rd.—Charming grounds; excellent accommodation and food; hot and cold water; garage; moderate terms.

WORTHING—Clear View Private Hotel, facing sea, passenger lift; hot and cold water and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent food, guests' requirements studied; 1 minute's walk to bus for church; terms 3 to 5 gns. Phone 326

WORTHING, HIGHLANDS PRIVATE HOTEL, Selden Road—Delightfully situated; 2 minutes sea, bathing from house; excellent cuisine; highly recommended. Phone 1062.

FRANCE—Paris

Paris, France
HOTEL DES EMPEREURS
20 RUE JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU
Central, Quiet and Comfortable, Homelike atmosphere.
Rooms single and double from Frs. 15.–
Breakfast Frs. 5.–
Dinner Frs. 10.– and Frs. 15.–

SCOTLAND

ABERDEEN. Mrs Abel Smith, 75 Westburn Drive—Comfortable board residence; moderate terms; every attention.

DUNOON. Douglas Hotel (Temp)—2nd and 3rd floors; small hotel, comfortable, convenient, attentive service; fine center Clyde Sailings.

EDINBURGH, BROOKLANDS—Private Hotel, 9 and 10 Abercromby Place, overlooking Queen St. Gardens; quiet, restful; 3 minutes from Waverley and Princes St. stations; garage; resident proprietrix; modern throughout; excellent cuisine.

EDINBURGH, KILDONAN HOTEL
Great Stuart Street, West End.
Ideal position overlooking the Dean Valley. Quiet, convenient to all stations. Two minutes Princes Street. J. Scott. Tel. 22445.

EDINBURGH—MARWICK HOTEL, inverleith Terrace; min. church and cars; hot and cold water, central heat, quiet moderate Tel. 24841

NORTH BERWICK. Bon Accord Hotel, Marmion Road—Convenient station, golf and tennis; open March to October. MISSES TURNBULL and FINLAY Phone 77

ITALY

FLORENCE, Pension Adria, 5 Piazza Frescobaldi—Central situation overlooking river Arno; every modern comfort, running water all rooms; excellent cuisine; from 20 lire

SWITZERLAND

AESCHI b/ SPIEZ, Berner Oberland
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Pension from frs. 8.-
Lovely holiday resort; tennis

BERN — Pension Stamm Kirchenfeld; first-class family pension, inclusive rates from frs. 7.-; next to Christian Science church

GENEVA—PENSION DES COTTAGES 3, chemin des Cottages. Private villa, near tram; running water; good cooking; large shady garden; facing public park.

GERSAU HOTEL SEEHOF
Highly Recommended
Lake of Lucerne Family Hotel Incl. Rates from Fr. 7.50

GOLDSWIL, near Interlaken, PARK HOTEL Homelike, comfortable, good cooking; terms Frs. 7.20 daily; 3 minutes by motor from Interlaken

KIENTAL, Hotel Kientalerhof—Bernese Oberland; Lötschberg line; easy connections; family hotel; pension from Fr 6.50. H. THOENEN.

LUGANO—Hôtel Minerva
Modern comfort.
Inclusive terms from Fr. 7.50

OBERHOFEN Lake Thun, Hotel Kreuz, Renowned, homelike Family Hotel. inclusive terms from frs. 7.- to 8.-

THUN-DURRENAST
Pension Frieden-Strandbad.
Facing Thun beach, swimming-baths. Wonderful panorama. Pension from Fr. 5.50. W. Abbühl-Zwahlen. Tel. 26.41.

THUN
HOTEL FALKEN
WEESEN Hotel Mariahalden Beautifully situated Facing lake. Terms from Fr. 8-9.
Wengen (Bernese Oberland) 4333 Feet
HOTEL BELLEVUE
Right on the border of the woods; splendid panorama of the Jungfrau; excellent cuisine; full terms from Frs 7.50. Write for prospectus; FAMILY BISCHOFF, Manag. Proprs.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

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JOHANNESBURG, CHARLTON TERRACE
Your Comfort Our Consideration
Superior accommodation (full or partial) Delightful gardens, tennis, lockup garages. Guests met on request. Phone 00165

England

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THE BIRKENHEAD DRAPERS
GREAT SUMMER SALE
NOW IN PROGRESS
HUNDREDS OF BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

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LIMITED
20-22 Bridge Street, Chester
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The Cafe with Character and Charm R. A. C. appointed.
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CARTWRIGHT'S
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Floral tributes of every description at reasonable prices. Fruit daintily packed for gifts.
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Moderate Prices
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Ladies' and Children's
HAIRDRESSERS
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Phone 2732 *Open Wednesday 1 P. M. Saturday*

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For Quality at Reasonable Charges
Try
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GROCERS
and PROVISION DEALERS
39 IRONGATE Phone 1277

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Experienced Workmen sent to all parts
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REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
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QUALITY, SERVICE, PRICE
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Foremost in Fashion & Fully Guaranteed
THE FUR STORE DEANSGATE BOLTON

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all of a charm and quality dear to the heart of woman
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Displaying Everything in
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Good Garage Accommodation

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MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
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All Departments
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Pure Materials. Made entirely by us in our new Workshops.
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double Sprung. All Double Hair Stuffing.
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6.
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100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0. 80 Model Rooms. Two acres Showrooms.
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65 DEANSGATE (Bla. 3720)
Good Meals—Moderate Prices
Lunch from 1/6
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POPULAR PRICES
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Roads, Drives, Paths, Church and School Yards, Crazy Paving Work.
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Tel. 2574 Rochdale

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Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

LANCASHIRE

ROCHDALE
(Continued)

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Endowment, Fire, Motor, etc.

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41 LONDON STREET
We Stock Lushus Jellies
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Extend a very cordial invitation to Visitors to
"WALK THRO"
Their Store at convenience
Cafe ● Reading Room ● Post Office

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W. L. LARGE & SONS, LTD.
Commercial Printers and Stationers, Paper Merchants, Paper Bag Makers.
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Phone 55520.

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44, West Road
Newcastle-on-Tyne

SEYMOUR BREWIS
27 EASTFIELD ROAD, BENTON
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Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Linen, China, Carpets, Hardware, Furniture, Fireplaces, Kitchen Ranges, Boilers, Bathroom Fittings, etc.
REMOVAL ESTIMATES PHONE 61670

Enid
3, LOVAINE ROW
Barras Bridge
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Telephone 26911
Gowns, Sportswear
Specializing in the value offered at 3½ and 4½ gns.

C. H. BROWN LTD.
GROCERS. STATIONERS. NEWSAGENTS
Acorn Road, Jesmond
Newlands Road, Jesmond
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1 Railway Street, Jarrow
225 Whitley Road, Whitley Bay

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Bradford's Leading Drapers
You will save yourself hours of time, and many shillings, too—besides being sure of securing just exactly what you're seeking. DRESSES; COATS; MACS; MILLINERY; GLOVES; UMBRELLAS; HOSIERY; HANDBAGS; NECKWEAR, Etc., Etc.—Even to Travelling Requisites—and Everything at BRADFORD'S KEENEST PRICES.

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The "Quality" Store for 30 Miles Around
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Complete Outfitting for Men, Women and Children
Drapers—Furriers—Furnishers

Greenwoods
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142 WESTGATE, RAWSON PL., GODWIN STREET and Branches
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SERVICE and SATISFACTION Every Time at
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Garden Rollers from 17/6d. Lawn Mowers from 17/-d. Atco Motor Mowers £16-16-0. Rustic Arches from 9/6d.
Mowers repaired and reground quickly and at low cost.
'Phone 9540-9546 (7 lines) for Free Collection and Delivery.
Come and see our Complete Displays —You'll not be pressed to purchase.
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For All Trades
Compare our prices, which include FREE delivery.
CHAS. A. BROWN
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CHOICE SELECTION OF LADIES' BAGS AND FANCY GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY
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GARDEN TOOLS AND FURNITURE
3, Cambridge Road Phone 3782
Near G. P. O.

YORKSHIRE

HARROGATE
(Continued)

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Branch Stores 20, West Park. Tel. 4390
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Dowling's Chocolates
solve the Gift and Greeting Problem
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
3/6d. per lb., 2 lbs. post free.
31, MONTPELLIER PARADE TEL. 3337

COAL and COKE
Only the best of any quality and at low, competitive prices.
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8, VICTORIA AVE. PHONE 3461

G. NEWBY & CO. Ltd.
FISH, GAME AND POULTRY SALESMEN
One Service Only—THE BEST
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GOODRICKS Ltd.
High Class Butchers
1 Cambridge Street
Tel. 3036 Noted for quality
Humane Methods and service

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Sharrow 51682, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
82 MONTGOMERY ROAD, NETHER EDGE
Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
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HUDDERSFIELD 671
Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

W. H. Dawson & Sons Ltd.
Hosiers and Outfitters
We have an excellent stock of goods suitable for men's wear for the coming holiday, including HATS, CAPS, FLANNELS, SHORTS, COATS, SHIRTS, SUITS, etc.
14-16 Westgate

WE ADVERTISE TO HELP BOTH YOU AND OURSELVES
Over 82 Years of Experience
Is at Your Service
FILLANS & SONS Ltd.
Jewellers
Market Walk, HUDDERSFIELD. Tel. 889
Main Agents for OMEGA WATCHES

Harry Blackburn FLORIST
TEL. 158
MARKET PLACE
PRESENTATION BOUQUETS *a* SPECIALITY
GRAMS *"BOUQUETS, HUDD"*

THE GROCERS
H. Robinson & Son
CLOTH HALL STREET and WESTBOURNE ROAD, MARSH.

ILKLEY

Beanlands of Brook Street
The Premier Grocers of Ilkley for 65 Years—Phone 401

LEEDS

Fashionable Clothes Perfect Tailor-mades Hats in Harmony
Rhodes & Read LD
93 ALBION STREET LEEDS

Groocock & Son
31 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds
Provision Specialists
High Class Grocers
TELEPHONE 51341

ANTHONY R. MILLICAN
Specialising in
LADIES' and MEN'S TAILORED CLOTHES
to measure
Will gladly call on you with patterns.
27 Cromer Terrace, Leeds Ph. 22215

Tel. 23741
36 and 38
New Briggate
Leeds
J. Leslie Ltd
Smart Clothes
GOWNS
MILLINERY
COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre

DRESSMAKERS and LADIES' TAILORS
— Quality and Service —
Goldsworthy & Sweeting
112 Woodsley Road, off Belle Vue Road
Wide Range of Materials Made Up at Moderate Charges

WALTER BARKER
FAMILY GROCER
The Store for Discriminating Buyers
Hyde Park Corner 255 Roundhay Road
57 Gt. George St. Street Lane Roundhay
19 Roundhay Road
Harrogate Road, Chapeltown,
and at Capitol Bldgs., Meanwood, Leeds

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F. GREATHEAD
ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER
9 Huntriss Row Phone 775
Electrical and Wireless Accessories

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

YORKSHIRE

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Sharrow 51682, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
82 MONTGOMERY ROAD, NETHER EDGE
Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

Printers — Stationers
Rose & Son
44-46 CAMPO LANE, SHEFFIELD, 1
TELEPHONE 22815

FAULKS *Famed Shoe Service*
Agencies for well-known brands *including*
PORTLAND SHOES OF QUALITY
Repairs Prompt Service
934 Ecclesall Road

PERMANENT WAVING
MANICURE, Etc.
Marian Cooper
BEAUTY PREPARATIONS
PINSTONE STREET Tel. 25826

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON
191 NORFOLK ST SHEFFIELD 1 Phone 23184 23185 23125

STAUBER'S CAFE
Luncheons Teas Suppers
GEORGE STREET
Fresh Home-Made Chocolates
Cream Cakes
76 PINSTONE STREET

PRINTING *for All Trades* TEL. 22690
SANDERSONS LTD.
9-11 Watsons Walk
COCKAYNES ARCADE, SHEFFIELD, 1

TELEPHONE 20790
Alfred Grindrod & Co.
HEATING, VENTILATING and DOMESTIC ENGINEERS
122-126 CHARLES STREET

Melling Bros LTD.
for Tasteful House Decorations
BUILDERS
PLUMBERS CONTRACTORS
Balfour Road
Telephone 41535 Estimates Free

J. W. Shaw & SON
The Confectioners
at Hunter's Bar *and Branches*

WAKEFIELD

J. A. ROTHERY
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser
PERMANENT WAVING
MARCEL WAVING, etc.
Tel. 2816
Fully Qualified Assistants
Potter's & Moore's and Other High Class Toilet Requisites stocked.
36 LITTLE WESTGATE

J. H. KILBURN
For Beef, Pork and Lamb, Cooked Meats, Pies, Sausages, Cakes and Pastries
Highest Quality
TRY US AND BE SATISFIED
52 Kirkgate and 43 Westgate

You Can Have More Leisure If You Use
The Wakefield Steam Laundry
GRANTLY STREET, WAKEFIELD
Our Van Will Call in Response to a postcard.

YORK

CENTRAL HEATING
(All Systems)
A. E. Challenger & Co.
Hot Water Supply, Plumbing
St. Michael's Chambers, Spurriergate
Tel. 3934

THE TEA SHOP
38A CONEY STREET, YORK
Next door to Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons
LUNCHEON, AFTERNOON TEAS
Homemade Cakes Handicraft, Pottery, etc.
Telephone 2270

Scotland

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JOHNSTON'S
High-Class Provision Stores
38 Easter Road Phone 75050
30 Home Street Phone 26346
EDINBURGH
Large variety of nationally advertised products

See Beauty Expressed in Your Home, Through Our Decorating Service
MIDDLETON & SON
Decorators
22 Dublin Street Phone 27900
Established 1882

ANTIQUE FURNITURE
Also Fine Reproductions of English period furniture at reasonable prices
GLASS AND CHINA
GERRALD 38 Queen Street (Corner Frederick St.) Tel. 23668
EST^D 1882

Daily Arrivals of
Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries
Cherries and Greengages
Lanark Tomatoes from
WM. BROWN & CO.
Fruiterers and Greengrocers
Fresh Cut Flowers
41 QUEENSFERRY STREET TEL. 23524

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH
(Continued)

For the Finest
SEA TROUT
GRILSE
SALMON
SPRING CHICKEN
AYLESBURY DUCKLINGS
Try
Johnston, Green Ltd
Established 1880
Vans deliver daily in all districts.
3 SOUTH CHARLOTTE STREET
Phone Edinburgh 26193-4
Branch: Station Road, North Berwick
We Specialize in American, Continental and Empire FANCY GROCERIES. Tell us your wants and we procure them. Personal supervision by Managing Director.

Drysdale Brothers LTD.
113-115 Newington Road Tel. 42469
and 340 Morningside Road Tel. 52207

Ladies' Hairdressers
Eugène Permanent Waving, Manicure, etc.
Agents for:
Helena Rubinstein's Preparations
The Marie Louise
140 Princes Street (West End) Tel. 26469

"MODERN ATHENS"
View Book of Edinburgh
Prices, 1/- in Tartan Covers, stiff board 1/6, 3/- bound in silk tartan.
GEORGE STEWART & CO. LTD.
Printers and Publishers
92 George Street, Edinburgh

GLASGOW

HOLIDAY WEAR
for
CRUISING, SWIMMING SPORT
All women must have the correct wear for the correct occasion. Tailored Sportswear for Women at
LUMLEY'S
80-82 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2

AND OF COURSE SPORTS GOODS FOR ALL SPORTS

FURNITURE
OUR NEW SEASON'S MODELS OF DINING-ROOM, BEDROOM, DRAWING-ROOM and LOUNGE FURNITURE NOW ON VIEW AT INCOMPARABLE PRICES.
Example:
Complete Dining-Room in Beautifully Figured Walnut, consisting of 4 ft. Sideboard, with Cutlery Drawer, 5 ft. x 3 ft. Pull-Out Table with Figured Top, 4 Chairs in Rexine.
£31
A. GARDNER & SON, LTD.
36 JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW, C. 1

MAISON CENTRAL
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers
120 UNION STREET, GLASGOW
Telephone Central 4020
WM. SIMPSON
Managing Director

DELIGHTFUL MEALS
Everything Home-Baked
243 SAUCHIEHALL ST.
104 WEST GEORGE ST.
WENDY'S

HUGH M. FULTON
Electrical and Mechanical Engineer
N. R. E. I. C. and E. C. A. Member
Installations and Repairs to all Industrial, Commercial and Domestic Premises
35 DALMARNOCK ROAD, S. E.
TEL. BRIDGETON 523

TARTAN
KILTS
RUGS, SCARFS
NOVELTIES
LARGEST STOCK IN SCOTLAND
R. G. LAWRIE LTD. 38 RENFIELD ST. GLASGOW

PIANOS WIRELESS
Radio-Gramophones
Sheet Music Records
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall Street
and at 141-143 High Street, Ayr.

ERL. ANSTEENSEN
Shipbroker and Chartering Agent
93 Hope Street, C. 2.
Telegrams: "Anstensen"
Phone Central 5756

KINCAID'S for
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Underwear
Best Quality. Keen Prices.
403 SAUCHIEHALL STREET

"Say it with Flowers"
Telegrams: "Daffodil, Glasgow" Tel. Bell 2380
MARY FOX *Art Florist and Decorator*
194-196 London Road, Glasgow, S. E.
Branch Shop, 312 Argy

NEVER, never rest contented with any circle of ideas, but always be certain that a wider one is still possible.
—JEFFERIES

Daily Features

OPPOSE vigorously any inclinations to sadness . . . for the enemy seeks by sadness to make us weary of good works.
—FRANCIS DE SALES

The Lambs Stay Home

Monitor Camera Club From Louise R. Marshall, Kayenta, Ariz.
While the Navajo Flocks Go Out to Pasture, the Lambs Must Do Their Frolicking in the Corral

Lines About Leaders—XXVI

Li Hung Chang
(1823—1900)

LI HUNG CHANG ranks among the greatest men of China.
He was first to declare the need of breaking traditions.
He was first to ponder the bridging of the East with the West.
From earliest youth the child showed extraordinary ability.
And later he took an infinite care to develop that ability.
He could recite volume after volume of the classics.
He could write endless pages of prose or verse on any theme.
He won a literary contest ahead of 15,000 other competitors.
And he secured his place in the "Forest of Pencils" Academy.

CHINA was scourged by the Taipir rebellion at the time.
Then revolt reached the central provinces of the Empire.
To defend his native district, Li raised an army of militia.
This army was re-enforced by the troops of General Gordon.
And victories followed which led to the surrender of Nanking.
This implied the end of China's most dreadful insurrection.
The hero received the yellow jacket and the title of earl.
And he won the gratitude of the Empress Dowager Tzŭ Hsi.

NOW Li had become a statesman, Governor of Kiangsu.
With vision he analyzed the situation in his country.
The rebellion had harassed the Empire for over 13 years.
It had wasted nine provinces, slain more than 100,000,000 men.
This was the inevitable result of a millenary social system.
A new era had arrived, and a change had become inevitable.
The path of wisdom lay in making timely provisions to meet it.
Certain of this, Li was bold enough to voice it at the throne.
In 1870 Li became Viceroy of Chihli, the metropolitan province.
And from Tien-tsin he began to promote his designs.
He built a grand canal; he opened more roads, more mines.
He laid telegraph lines, he started systems of railways.
He erected arsenals, bicycle factories, modern cotton mills.
He reorganized the finances, the navy, and the postal service.
He founded schools for the teaching of modern improvements.
The range of his relations with Europeans rapidly increased.
And the peacock feather meant to him an imperial dignity.

HOWEVER, there existed an opposing factor in his plans.
He favored arbitration and the preservation of peace.
Among other feats, he made treaties with Japan and Peru.
"This is giving sacred soil to barbarians," argued the natives.
Li realized the barbaric inventions of the West in warfare.
Yet his views remained rooted in the Canon of the Sages.

AFTER long years of service the great man wished to retire.
But the Empress Dowager urged him to continue a while.
Then a war broke out with Japan, and China suffered defeat.
Six months later the peacock feather was Li's no more.
The death penalty was in store for him after such a failure.
Happily, Tzŭ Hsi intervened to save the valiant leader.
Li was appointed an envoy to the coronation of the Tsar.
After a stay in Russia the statesman toured round the world.
The loving reception of America filled him with pride.
But in 1900 the Boxer movement induced China to recall him.
Once more Li saved his country from considerable disaster.
And his negotiations led to the renowned Peking Protocol.
China's relations with foreign powers were definitely adjusted.
His influence had brought the most hopeful signs of the times.
It had revealed to the world China's long-expected awakening.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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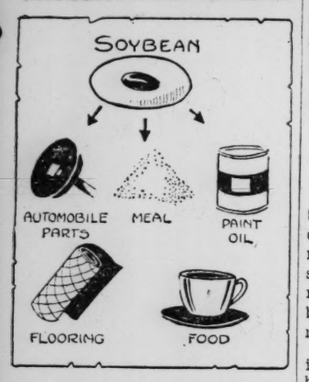
The Pet Show

Monitor Camera Club From Dorothy Cartwright, Marblemount, Wash.
An Informal Picture of the Sponsors and Their Indifferent Entries

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Farm Product for Industry

SOYBEANS were introduced into the United States from China more than a century ago. They were first grown in the South and were fed to hogs. Last year more than 5,500,000 acres in 27 states were planted to this crop; and about 21,000,000 pounds of soy-bean oil was used for industrial purposes. Research chemists have found more than 300 possible uses for the soybean.

Parliamentary Practice
Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Presiding Officer

Question: When the chairman of the executive board presides at the church business meetings, is it permissible for the chairman to present at length and to explain, when necessary, the business as it comes before the meeting? or must he act merely as a presiding officer?

Often the chairman of the board is the one best fitted to make the business clear to the membership, and also to set before them the recommendations and action of the board and to explain them, since he is more closely in touch with all the church activities than any other officer. If he is not permitted, under parliamentary ruling, to do this, is it better to have a president who is merely a presiding officer, and to leave the chairman of the board free to speak from the floor?

Answer: There is nothing to prevent the presiding officer of a meeting from making such explanations as seem necessary as business comes before an assembly. When a question is pending, that is, a motion has been made and is being discussed, the presiding officer does not then enter into the debate or indicate his attitude toward the subject of discussion. If some action or recommendation by the board becomes the subject of discussion, the chairman may present the viewpoint of the board as information but not as argument.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

A JACKSON, Mich., reader expresses appreciation for another feature on this page by the following cryptogram:

A BCCD EFGHCDDCI JF KCGLKM JNLJ JNC EAJAPCQR FB *SFFQC, *AL. LKC ST QF GCLQR "SFFQIFUUDCKR."

2. Letter Changing

HERE'S another from the reader in the Kansas City, Kan., dry area. There is evidently a hope there for a change from WARM to COOL weather. Changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time, try making the change in five moves. Do we dare say: "or less"?

3. Tongue Twister

A SAN FRANCISCO reader submits the following, with the remark: "But remember, you invited it!":

When hoarse Horace Norris snores
hoarse Horace Norris's cross horse snorts and crosses hoarse Horace Norris's cross horse's course.

4. Letter Juggling

SO FAR as the Palo Alto, Calif., reader who submitted it knows, only one eight-letter word can be made from these juggled letters:

YALE BRAT

5. Rebus

AND, to make today's column truly that of contributors, we print the following rebus from a Brooklyn, N. Y., puzzler. A six-letter word is represented, and the lines below give a clue:

A - - S

Visions of Ancients arise
As this rebus meets our eyes

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Odds and Ends

Not Alaskan

Three quarters of the totem poles sold to tourists in Alaska are made in the Orient.

Mt Everest

The highest plant life observed by the latest Everest climbing expedition was at 17,800 feet.

The Atlantique

The once-luxurious French liner Atlantique, destroyed by fire, is being scrapped at Port Glasgow, Scotland.

In Lighter Vein

The Boss, Please!

Place: The employment desk of one of Milwaukee's "five and ten's." A girl, seated at the desk, filing applications.

Enter: A June graduate, green and timid, with diploma under arm. She bolsters her courage and approaches the desk.

"I beg your pardon—uh—that is, may I speak to Mr. Woolworth, please?"—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Oh!

Teacher: "James, have you whispered while I was out of the room?"

James: "Only wunst, ma'am."

Teacher: "Helen, should James say 'wunst'?"

Helen: "No, ma'am, he should say 'twicet'."—*Red Hook Advertiser.*

Brief

A man received notice to vacate from his landlord. Believing it could not be enforced, he replied immediately:

"Dear Sir,
"I remain,
"Yours truly."
—*Tit-Bits.*

Ahem!

"John, you don't care for me the way you used to. You always used to give me the larger helpings; now you take them for yourself."

"Darling, you cook much better now."

Come Right In!

Mother (from staircase): "Tommy, for goodness' sake, turn off that loudspeaker!"

Tommy: "But, mother, it isn't the radio. It is Mrs. Brown come to see you."

Mrs. Junewed: "Darling, I found the dress I've always wanted this afternoon!"

Him: "I'm glad of that! I certainly couldn't afford to buy it for you!"

Vocations
Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Traveling Aid

ONE man who had been a plumber and a mechanic found the going fairly hard; so he had some red cards printed, much like the ice cards customers hang in the window, with the word, "Stop." Anyone having a balky window to pry open, a window cord broken, a faucet leaking, a door needing trimming off, etc., could hang the card in the window; and the man, with all his tools in his truck, would stop and, for a small amount, correct the difficulty in a few minutes.

This man has been known to do all kinds of jobs, from putting up a shelf to soldering a hole in a turkey roaster. By the time he has made his rounds, he starts back again over the route, and he is constantly picking up jobs of all kinds.
—M. S., Boone, Iowa.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Amateur Hour

RECENTLY a welfare organization put on an unusual program which provided such a delightful evening that I should like to pass along the suggestion for the benefit of other clubs and social groups.

Patterned after a popular nationwide "amateur hour," a script was prepared introducing each entrant to a make-believe radio audience by means of a set of ridiculous questions and answers. Used in the introductions, a play upon the real names of the contestants added greatly to the spirit of the occasion.

Most of the numbers were burlesqued, although several were given in a serious vein. Besides instrumental and vocal solos and readings, a number of simple contrivances were introduced: a "comb and tissue paper combination" was presented as a "buzzophone," while the lowly "kazoo" was featured as a "screechagraph." A microphone was devised from a tall lamp standard and a tin plate while a loud gong, frequently used, provided no end of amusement.

Names of the leaders of the original radiocast were used, and frequent telephone votees were reported. All contestants—except those who "got the gong"—curiously received each the same number of votes and each was assigned to a "traveling unit."
—G. E. C., Los Angeles.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Child Leads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Los Angeles

ON Flag Day a family put out their flag early in the morning. But, looking about them, they saw no other flags unfurled.

It was with some disappointment that, later in the day, they still looked in vain for one other flag, as they strolled round the block. Then the thing happened that made the day one to be remembered.

On a low squat shrub in front of a house they saw a hand-made flag. It wasn't silk or satin, but was made of coarse white paper. The stripes of red were crudely colored in crayon. The field of blue was also roughly crayoned, but it showed the stars standing out white like lovely daisies. And this flag was fastened to a slat, stuck securely in the greenery of the shrub by the front walk.

They silently saluted that flag for they knew it was the work of a youngster that lives in the house. He had made the flag with what materials he possessed and had paid tribute when his elders had forgotten. But no one believes that anyone who passed that flag will forget again, for the loving effort of a little child to show his love of country was a lesson for all!

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"-ing" (O. D. S.)—The correspondent writes:

Can you give some rule covering the use of "-ing"? For instance, we have "letter" and "lettering." But, on the other hand, we have "refer" and "referring." Why the double *r* in "referring, but only the single *r* in "lettering"?

There are various ways of stating the general rule, but this is ours:

A word ending with a consonant preceded by a vowel (*letter, refer*) doubles the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel (*ing*), provided the last syllable of the stem word is accented.

Note that both "letter" and "lettering" are accented on the first syllable; therefore, the final consonant of the stem word (*r*) is not doubled. Now, let us compare "refer," "referring," and "reference." In the second, the accent remains on the second syllable of the stem word; so the final consonant is doubled. In "reference," however, the final consonant of the stem word is not doubled before a suffix beginning with a vowel (*-ence*), because the accent is shifted back to the first syllable.

For the same reasons, note that since the past tense of "combat" is pronounced with accent on either the first syllable or the second, we have the respective spellings: "combated" and "combatted." Webster's preference, however, is for the first.

Note, further, "tranquil" and "tranquillity."

We suppose that every man-made rule must, for conscience' sake, have an exception or two; so we conclude this discussion with the reminder that we have "crystal" and "crystallize" (accent on first syllable)!

Children's Corner

Rosabel, Annabel and Suzette Play Children

"WHAT shall we play?" asked Annabel Smith. "Tag," suggested Suzette Jones. "I don't feel like playing tag," said Rosabel Robinson. "Let's play hide-and-seek."

"We played hide-and-seek last night," said Suzette Jones.

"I've got on my best clothes,"

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Suzette Poked Rosabel Mischievously

said Rosabel Robinson. "The Susan child dressed me up this afternoon when the children had company. And then she forgot to undress me and put me to bed. But I don't want to play hide-and-seek in my best clothes."

Rosabel Robinson had more clothes than either Annabel Smith or Suzette Jones. She was a more expensive doll than Annabel or Suzette, with a smiling wax face, beautiful flaxen hair and blue eyes, and clothes that could be taken off and put on.

When she was new from the toy shop and had just been presented to the Susan child by an affectionate uncle she had been undressed and put to bed every night regularly, and then one night the Susan child forgot to put Rosabel Robinson to bed and after that sometimes she was put to bed and sometimes she wasn't.

Annabel Smith, who belonged to the Katharine child, was made of rubber and had hardly any clothes at all, and Suzette Jones, who belonged to the Mary child, was made of worsted and what clothes she had didn't come off.

"You and your best clothes!" said Annabel Smith. "The fewer best clothes the better, say I."

"Me, too," said Suzette Jones. "Say 'Marmar,' Rosabel." And Suzette mischievously poked Rosabel in the right place and Rosabel said "Marmar" in a sweet little voice because that was the way she was made.

"Whistle, Annabel," said Rosabel Robinson, poking Annabel Smith, and that made Annabel whistle through the back of her head.

As anybody might guess, Rosabel, Annabel, and Suzette had the playroom to themselves. The Susan child, the Mary child, and the Katharine child were in bed and asleep. They had left Suzette in the coal hod and Annabel on a chair and Rosabel on the floor, where each had slept just as well as she would have slept anywhere else. But now that Suzette had awakened first and then awakened Annabel and both had awakened Rosabel, they all sat on the floor together and wondered what to do next.

"I have it, Annabel and Rosabel," said Suzette Jones. "I have thought of something to play."

"I'll play it if it doesn't muss up my best clothes," said Rosabel Robinson.

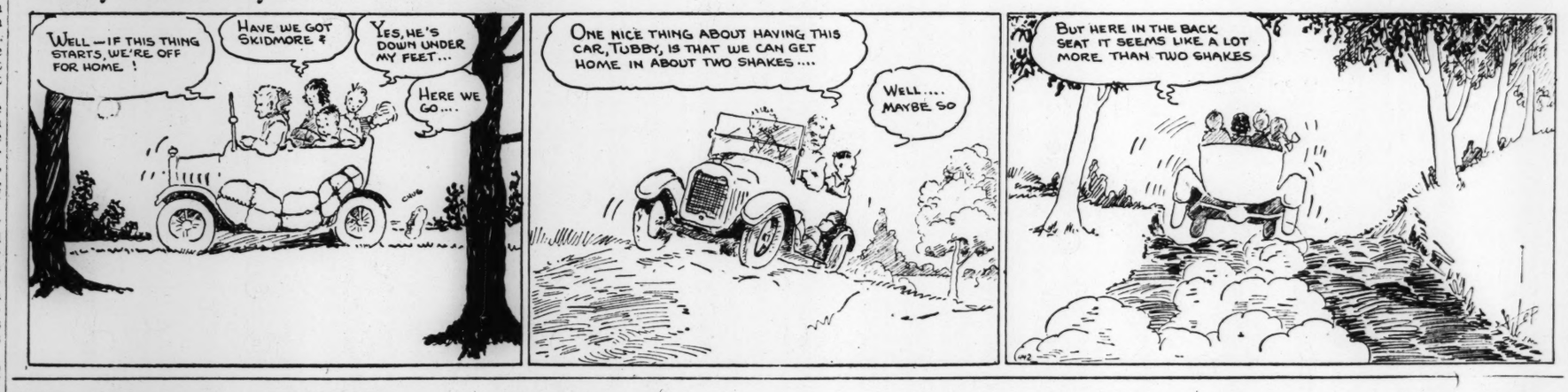
"It will be a good thing for your best clothes, Rosabel," said Suzette. "Let's play being children."

"How will we play that, Suzette?" asked Annabel Smith. "It sounds very interesting."

"You and I, Annabel," said Suzette, "will be the children. And Rosabel will be our doll. And we will undress Rosabel and put her to bed."

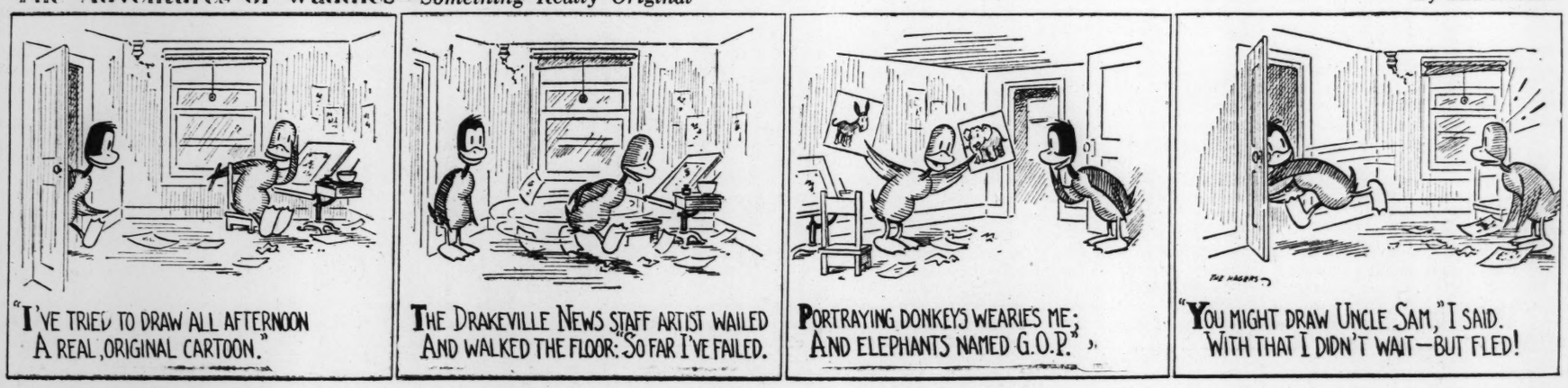
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Homeward Bound*

By LE PELLEY


WELL—IF THIS THING STARTS, WE'RE OFF FOR HOME!
HAVE WE GOT SKIDMORE?
YES, HE'S DOWN UNDER MY FEET...
HERE WE GO....
ONE NICE THING ABOUT HAVING THIS CAR, TUBBY, IS THAT WE CAN GET HOME IN ABOUT TWO SHAKES....
WELL.... MAYBE SO
BUT HERE IN THE BACK SEAT IT SEEMS LIKE A LOT MORE THAN TWO SHAKES

The Adventures of Waddles—*Something Really Original*

By THE HAGERS


"I'VE TRIED TO DRAW ALL AFTERNOON A REAL, ORIGINAL CARTOON."
THE DRAKEVILLE NEWS STAFF ARTIST WAILED AND WALKED THE FLOOR: "SO FAR I'VE FAILED.
PORTRAYING DONKEYS WEARIES ME; AND ELEPHANTS NAMED G.O.P."
"YOU MIGHT DRAW UNCLE SAM," I SAID. WITH THAT I DIDN'T WAIT—BUT FLED!

Daily Anecdote

Emperors

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE evening Napoleon III was attending a performance of "The Barber of Seville," when across the theater he espied the stout genial figure of its composer, Rossini. He directed that Rossini be summoned to his box

When the composer appeared, he entered the box with some hesitation and apologized profusely for not being in evening dress.

"That is all right," Napoleon replied genially. "Ceremony is unnecessary between emperors!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"When Ye Pray"

"WHAT things soever ye desire when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." With such "an hard saying" might the author of the Lord's Prayer have counseled the multitudes in drought areas who have been praying for rain.

But Jesus was propounding no mere paradox; he was indicating what kind of faith must lie back of effectual prayer. Nor was he, to drive home a point, employing exaggeration; he was demanding in most exact terms the measure of confidence true prayer expresses.

Obviously such a measure of confidence in God's goodness could not admit of momentary neglect or failure of that goodness to supply all "those things ye have need of" which Jesus said were known to the Father "before ye ask him."

How many of the prayers for rain are conforming to this standard, no one may judge. But it may be that because of the calls to prayer—one call by the Mayor of Mitchell, South Dakota, brought 11,000 people into simultaneous prayerful communion—many supplicants will search themselves to learn whether they have prayed aright. There was a note of the appropriate in the Mitchell Mayor's proclamation in co-operation with the churches, where it quoted God's promise to "heal the land if his people will humble themselves and pray."

Out of a true sense of humility—not always easy to achieve in times of apparent material abundance—may be born an attitude of mind which finally will welcome an understanding of the God mortals "ignorantly worship." This is a Father whose government of His children is always good, whose provision for them is always abundant, whose aid is always at hand. This is a Father whose children, then, have always all those things for which they rightfully pray, including the "rain in due season."

That this seems not to be so was quite evident to Jesus, as it was to those whom he taught, and as it is to so many today. But that it is not this seeming, but its opposite, which is the truth about God and his creation, also was known to Jesus. Which is why he made the demand that men *believe*, not pretend to believe, nor be satisfied with attempting to believe, in the ever presence and ever availability of good.

Those who pray cannot look for better guidance than that of Jesus' words rightly understood. Jesus' prayers were affirmations rather than supplications. They were declarations of the ever-operativeness of God, whom Mary Baker Eddy defines as Principle. In harmony with Jesus' demands for the recognition of the fact that God's children have already whatsoever things they have need of, Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures.

> Who would stand before a blackboard, and pray the principle of mathematics to solve the problem. . . . Shall we ask the divine Principle of all goodness to do His own work? His work is done, and we have only to avail ourselves of God's rule in order to receive His blessing, which enables us to work out our own salvation.

In some sections of the drought area rain has followed the periods of prayer, and devout hearts may well be convinced that prayer has played a proper part in preparing men to receive God's blessings. But when men learn to pray as Jesus commanded his followers to pray, they will not know cause to call for periodic mass prayers; their lives will be constant prayers of abiding confidence in the unfailing normality of health, wealth and weather, which accompanies the understanding of God's government.

Not a Campaign Speech

IT MAY be that Winthrop W. Aldrich was speaking for the Republican Party at Charlottesville. His address on Friday before the Institute of Public Affairs was a text for revision of the social security laws. And word from Topeka has it that Mr. Aldrich finds high favor in the Landon inner circle; that he has shared substantially in the planning of Landon financial policy.

But this was no excuse for the gross misrepresentation which followed the speech. Like vultures, political writers descended on the text and tore phrase from paragraph, flesh from bone. Republicans exulted in the happy thought that Mr. Aldrich, a leader among liberal bankers, ripped through the New Deal social security laws like putty, and pronounced them both porous and vicious. Democrats saw one more oligarch of Wall Street ready to tear down the humane beginnings of security for the oppressed.

Both sides were merely fanning words to inflame their prejudices. The Aldrich speech was a nonpartisan analysis of flaws in a hastily-devised law. It took the worker's point of view more, it seems from the text, than the banker's. Point by point Mr. Aldrich sought to show how an eager humanitarianism had been temporarily misled because of the complexities of the financial mechanisms which it was forced to employ.

The technical arguments are numerous and lengthy. One specimen will serve to illustrate the social point of view of the speaker. Mr. Aldrich believes that the payroll taxes now in force will weigh heavily and exclusively on labor. Employers would readily discover that the smaller the wage rates, the smaller the tax they must pay. The fewer the employees and the less they are advanced, the less the tax. Meanwhile, in higher prices and direct levies, labor would be footing the bill for its own security.

The Aldrich recommendations may prove only the curtain raiser for debate; it is likely they would have to be reworked to bring general agreement. Mr. Roosevelt may or may not accept them. And thereupon, it may or may not be useful for the Republicans to make them a campaign issue. For the present, it is demagoguery of sorts to twist these proposals into campaign bludgeons.

Dr. Cadman

TO PEOPLE such as Dr. S. Parkes Cadman life is not an opportunity for mere personal advancement and enjoyment; it is a continuous attempt to be of service to the world, sowing without thought of personal harvest. Dr. Cadman's career exemplified this genuine altruism.

He came to the United States from Great Britain when a young man and entered the ministry. His ideas, however, soon proved too broad to be contained by any one parish or locality. He gained national attention as president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and through his radio question hour, which carried his influence beyond sectarian boundaries. He was active in many movements to better mankind—the promotion of international friendship and the outlawing of war; the advancement of education and culture; the war on liquor, and numerous other worthy causes.

Dr. Cadman's purpose is perhaps best summarized in his own words: "I resolved twenty-seven years ago that I would dedicate my scanty powers to the cause of fraternity and freedom, with equal right and equal justice for all men, irrespective of class, color, or condition."

Such a life purifies the dross of mortal existence, advances human brotherhood and understanding, and shows what treasures may be acquired in giving to others.

Larger League, Lesser Alliances

WHEN the League of Nations was founded it was believed that the Covenant would be interpreted to exclude particular friendships and alliances. If all countries were really united in comprehensive amity, they obviously could not divide themselves up into groups tending to rivalry. Such special arrangements would prevent the allies from fulfilling impartially their general obligations. For example, to take a purely imaginary case, if three nations are bound together to assist each other, it is difficult to suppose that two of them would vote against the third member were it ever to find itself offending against the League.

We have, in fact, seen such an instance in the Italo-Abyssinian affair. Austria, Hungary and Albania are linked diplomatically with Italy. Accordingly, they could not take up an antagonistic attitude to Italy in the League. Here is one of the reasons (though as it happens not the most important) why sanctions failed.

Yet it would be disingenuous to reproach these countries with their agreements. The Little Entente, composed of Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia, constitutes (in theory, at any rate) a diplomatic entity which must act together. The loyalty of each country toward the others would almost certainly come before loyalty to the League were the matter ever tested.

The Franco-Russian pact is a more recent attempt to form an alliance. It is possible to argue about its precise implications. It may not be as effective as is sometimes pretended; there may be reservations about the League which almost nullify its provisions. Nevertheless, it is true that in so far as this diplomatic instrument is what it was intended to be, it is potentially in opposition to the Covenant, despite its affirmation to the contrary.

So it is with the Balkanic Entente. So it is with all the accords of mutual assistance which have been concluded, and even with all the accords of friendship which are sincerely meant and are based on common interests. It would be wrong to condemn them; they may be found necessary in the present state of Europe. But the point is that they are incompatible with the real "spirit" of the Covenant, and in their working are capable of running counter to the letter of the Covenant. They postulate obligations which might conceivably come in collision with the obligations of League membership. At the lowest, they do not leave the judgment of the contracting countries altogether free and unbiased toward each other.

These compromises are natural enough. It should, however, be clearly understood that they cannot but weaken the ideal of the League which would rule out partial alliances and particular arrangements, and would envisage a company of sovereign states, unhampered by entangling engagements toward each other, co-operating in the larger purposes of the League.

(A French translation of this article is on page 6)

Navies in the Pacific

Book News of the Day

BOOKS which try to forecast the course of hypothetical wars are of varying degrees of authority and usefulness. They may be regarded as definitely harmful when they attempt to conjure up or to exaggerate the "menace" supposedly represented by some other country and thereby play into the hands of armament makers and chauvinists, or when they indulge in speculative fantasies that are calculated to stir up unfounded alarm.

WAR IN THE PACIFIC, by Sutherland Denlinger and Charles B. Gary (New York: MacBride. $3), is free from such faults. It gives no aid and comfort to the irresponsible individuals who periodically bob up with lurid tales of a sinister Japan, plotting to seize Alaska while Uncle Sam is looking the other way or to launch fleets of bombing planes against the American mainland. The authors are not preaching a crusade against Japan; more than once they pause to comment on the probable futility of the imaginary war which they chronicle, from the standpoint of realizing any permanent or rational American objective. But they express a rather fatalistic conviction of the inevitability of international conflicts "until greed is bred out of the race," or until "society is erected upon some sturdier foundation than the appetite for profit."

The book possesses timely value as an up-to-date analysis of the strategy of a Pacific conflict. Ten or fifteen years ago naval experts, such as Hector Bywater, envisaged the south Pacific as the main area of American-Japanese conflict. Messrs. Denlinger and Gary, on the other hand, place the American major offensive operation in the north.

The authors assume that the Soviet Union would enter the war on the side of America, while Great Britain would remain neutral. On the basis of the existing military, naval, diplomatic and economic circumstances it seems probable that the authors are correct in their belief that Japan's fortitude, stoicism and efficient organization, to all of which they pay high credit, could scarcely offset the enormous potential American economic preponderance.

But, as they themselves recognize, the hypothetical American-Japanese war would solve no problem, would entail enormous expense and loss of life and would, in the event of a Japanese defeat, leave the Soviet Union dominant on the mainland of Asia, a development that would be of dubious benefit to American interests in that part of the world. The whole book, which includes most interesting explanations of the technique of modern naval warfare and vivid descriptions of the life of the American navy, should strengthen the determination of sensible people on both sides of the Pacific that no such mutually disastrous and senseless conflict shall ever take place.

W. H. C.

Sort of a Compromise!

ALL RIGHT, ALL RIGHT!
YOU DUST THE RIGHT SIDE AND I'LL DUST THE LEFT!
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
When in the course of human
CONSTITUTION
DONAHEY

Donahey in Cleveland Plain Dealer

During Mr. Carmack's Vacation the Monitor Is Reprinting Representative Cartoons From Other Publications.

Freighting Down the St. Lawrence

THE GASPÉ COAST

FROM a freighter's deck the lower reaches of the St. Lawrence seem no less majestic than they do to the passengers in the express liners. The course we follow is, most of the time, the course of the great craft which pass us in either direction racing for Southampton or Quebec. So there are times when both shores are almost out of sight; let the weather become but the least bit dirty and we soon find ourselves floating in a shoreless expanse. A sense of the stream's size grows from the moment one passes under that towering bridge at Montreal. No wonder the Indians told the first French explorers that it was "the river without an end!" Without shores as well, they might have added!

There is an informality and an intimacy about our way of seeing even this much-traveled part of the St. Lawrence which is denied to those in the liners. As to the informality we have the evidence of our own eyes. Did we not see, shortly before sundown the other night, as that haughty Cunarder passed us inward bound, pallid gentlemen in their dinner jackets come on deck to see what manner of craft this might be so close at hand? Indeed we did, and looked at our own sweaters and nondescript attire, and laughed loudly in our content.

* * *

And as to the intimacy, there too we have much which is denied to those who travel in more state. We have, for instance, an intimacy with the life of our own ship that extends to the life of all the ships and all the places where the ships go. Part of our time we spend on the bridge, listening to the pilot tell bits of history attaching to the passing ships or to headlands, reefs and rocks. Or we may prowl about in the chart-room, studying for ourselves the marvelous maps by which mariners are guided, or reading that most fascinating volume of vacation lore, "The St. Lawrence Pilot," with its minutely detailed description of lights and buoys and shoals and every physical feature of this country which is capable of being seen through the captain's telescope.

From this intimacy with the river we pass to an equal intimacy with the shore. Our ship is in no rush to reach the open sea; we turn into the bay at Rimouski to pick up more lumber. While the ship loads, we loaf about. We walk the five miles to Father Point, where the St. Lawrence pilots are taken aboard and discharged.

We join the pilgrims to a famous shrine of the rivermen. We beguile a smile from the serious little Jeans and Jeannes who work so industriously beside their mothers as they attempt to cultivate garden patches in the brief summer. We go into the little stores and muster up our scanty French in our efforts to buy the woolens we had thought discarded until next winter. (It is very cold; the lumberjacks on the wharf are swathed like Hollywood extras for one of those rugged dramas of the frozen north; snow squalls strike us once or twice every day though it is summer.)

* * *

Then we slip out again toward the sea. As we run along the Gaspé coast we see the liners still frantically racing for port. We admire their grace, their speed. But they seem as aloof and remote as the Hindenburg seemed when we saw it sail across the azure of the early evening sky last night. "The liner," said Kipling, "she's a lady." Yes, and sometimes the lady is a bit of a snob.

There's no snobbery in us. We are too pedestrian, and our decks — crammed now to the rails with a wild assortment of empty casks and discarded steel tubes —are too proletarian to allow us any airs. But because of our very lack of caste we have a deeper participation in the world about us, both on the water and on the shore, than the hurrying express ships can ever gain.

As we have traversed this region we have not been sight-seers rushing through this page of the guidebook to reach the next "interesting sight." Rather, we have been neighbors, calling almost from door to door, and waving a friendly hand at passing acquaintances. And who shall deny us when we claim that ours has been the better part?

P. H.

North . . South . . East . . West

Scanning Legal Horizons

By Frank L. Perrin

PROBABLY it is quite in line with modern practices in these days of intensive research and so-called specialization in every department of human activity that lawyers themselves should re-examine the law. There is the uneasy and disquieting impression among laymen that in recent years, or perhaps decades, something has gone amiss with lawmaking, law interpretation and law enforcement. That which once was regarded as almost sacred and immutable, those self-imposed rules of action designed to operate automatically in nations regarded as self-governing, no longer are more binding than unorganized popular sentiment chooses to regard them, or more immutable than politically created judges and prosecutors variously determine.

In the environs of Harvard University this week learned jurists and commentators will gather in dignified assembly to discuss a topic which has been selected, "The Future of the Common Law." Not being informed in advance of the event, it would be vain to attempt to forecast the substance or even the tenor of the discussions. But even the form in which the theme is phrased may be taken to indicate some apprehension regarding the trend of modern legislation and judicial interpretation. Is the tendency too much in the direction of special legislation and adaptation to new and possibly temporary or emergency needs? Are modern legislators, administrators and jurists somewhat inclined to discount the wisdom of earlier generations of men, as this is embodied in the code which is called the Common Law?

* * *

Long ago it was written by one of the three Marstons, probably Philip Bourke, that "multitudes of laws are signs, either of much tyranny in the prince, or much rebellious disobedience in the subjects." Another wise observer has said: "The universal and absolute law is that natural justice which cannot be written down, but which appeals to the hearts of all. Written laws are formulas in which we endeavor to express as concisely as possible that which, under such or such determined circumstances, natural justice demands."

Surely it must be admitted that so-called expediency, the necessities arising from emergencies, changes in modes and means of travel, exchange and communication, have seemed to demand and more or less wisely dictate more laws, new laws, experimental laws, and sometimes questionable laws. Some of these partake of the nature of an order in council, as provided by British law; others, by their own provision, may expire by limitation, or when, by administrative decree, it is determined that an emergency has passed.

Into this somewhat confusing situation caused by the unrestrained dissent of objecting or penalized minorities enters the co-ordinating but not always pacifying interpretative function of the courts. The judges, according to common belief, are the unmakers, rather than the makers of laws. Behind them are, as in the United States, the letter and spirit of the written Constitution. Everywhere there is the bulwark of precedent—the combined wisdom of judicial authority gathered through the ages.

* * *

Meanwhile what of the Common Law? This law has been popularly defined as the general or ordinary law of a country or community, as distinguished from its subdivisions. In England it is more specifically catalogued as "the unwritten law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception." It is not to be wondered at that those learned and far-seeing gentlemen who are preparing for the conference at Harvard are concerned as to the future of this so-called basic law so long accepted as the rule and guide of human action. Among the speakers will be, according to announcement, Justice Harlan F. Stone of the United States Supreme Court; Lord Wright of England; Henry Hanna, justice of the High Court of Justice of the Irish Free State; John H. Wigmore, former dean of the Northwestern University Law School; Sir Maurice Sheldon Amos, Quain professor of comparative law, University of London; Henry Hague Davis, justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, and many other distinguished jurists and scholars.

It is not imagined that it is the hope of those who are devoting thought to this problem that the system of modern legislation and jurisprudence can be greatly changed or modified. But the door is not closed to a return to those fundamentals which are the basis and sustaining force of all law.

The Wide Horizon

Germany Finds Austria at Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA

MANY doors lead into the ornate chamber in the *Ballhausplatz* where the Congress of Vienna was held. They represent today, as certainly as they did in 1814, the problem which is Austria.

Then, in his efforts to realign the destinies of Europe, Metternich maintained the balance of diplomatic prestige by having sufficient entrances to permit the various ambassadors to appear simultaneously. Austria no longer has the dominant role but nations still vie for primacy in Vienna.

Yet despite the many diplomatic doorways—a foreign office wit has called them revolving doors, so frequent have been the variations in recent policy—the German envoy appears to have arrived first upon the scene. The Austro-German agreement, recognizing the independence of Austria, will be the subject of many interpretations. But whatever concessions Berlin has made, they appear small beside the prospects of strengthened German influence to the southeast.

How that influence is to be exerted in Vienna is one of the problems for forthcoming weeks. It is true that the new accord provides expressly that Germany shall refrain from direct, or indirect, influence in Austrian internal affairs. The more stringent measures adopted by the Government to deal with National Socialist agitation would appear an additional safeguard. But the inclusion of a National Socialist sympathizer in the Austrian cabinet, and the emphasis placed on the "ending of anti-German propaganda," indicate that the Reich's case may be presented with far more effectiveness than in recent months.

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Although unification with Germany may be clearly listed as one of the eventualities which Vienna considers out of the question, the opportunity is paved for what the *Wilhelmstrasse* terms "historical development." The intent of the phrase is to give emphasis to the forces which are at work, rather than the driving power behind them. It is part of the Reich's diplomatic technique to focus on the arrangement of factors in an equation so that the conclusion may become inescapable. The policy was Bismarck's. It is a method, within Germany, by which industrial and commercial monopolies have passed into government control. Its uses, on the side of foreign affairs, are not overlooked.

However the official position between the two countries is maintained, Vienna is conscious that one of the problems will be the control of National Socialist party enthusiasts. The embarrassing situation that arose in 1934, with unofficial radio broadcasts urging immediate Austro-German unification, recalls the divergence that at times exists between official procedure and unauthorized agitation. Both governments, however, are in a stronger position today than when the joint Franco-Italo-British declaration was issued to safeguard Austria's political integrity.

The position of these three leading European powers in Austria has appreciably altered in the intervening months. Britain, to a degree, has withdrawn to what one journalist has described as a "more interested but less active" role. British policy in the last analysis, leans toward recognition of Germany's preponderant interest in Austria. The British are inclined to feel that Italy can offer neither the commercial advantages nor the cultural ties to permit of a permanent orientation of Vienna toward Rome.

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Thus, while Italy has given its blessing to the new Austro-German arrangement, it is problematical if Mussolini has gained more than a temporary advantage. He has placed himself in a strong bargaining position with the other powers upon matters not directly affecting Austria. He has gained a nominal guarantee against an Anschluss which would thrust a German nation up to the gates of the Brenner. And he enjoys the closest relations with the Schuschnigg government.

But it is the long range consideration that will control the effect of any Italian-German-Austro-Hungarian bloc. Vienna cafés resound with rumors of an impending Italo-German understanding as a sequel to the German arrangement with Austria. But even if fundamental Italo-German rivalries over Austria were composed, there would remain a similar conflict for hegemony in Yugoslavia.

Meanwhile the effect upon the French position can be regarded as of utmost significance. It is too much to accept the explanation that the central European bloc of 1914 has been reforged. But whatever blacksmithing has been done appears to have severed the iron ring which French diplomacy thought to cast around Germany. And it is possible that the chancellery smiths have hammered out something even more significant. A chain linking, even temporarily, the three dictatorships of Germany, Austria and Italy, may give considerable pause to Paris, faced with the problems of bolstering its own democracy.